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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

BY-ELECTION MAY DECIDE IN BRITAIN COALITION'S FUTURE

Result Expected to Show
Whether the Present Govern-
ment System Is Worn Out

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 18.—Crystallization has commenced in the thick political liquid which still seethes fiercely over the hot pre-election gas burners of the British parliamentary laboratory. The steaming precipitate which Austen Chamberlain, Government leader in the House of Commons, will draw into his dipper at the Conservative meeting he has called here for tomorrow may yet be affected by the result of the Newport election that is going on today. This election will decide far more than the possession of a particular seat in the House of Commons. The contest is three-cornered, as independent Conservatives, Labor and Liberals all have candidates.

The Liberal representative is independent and hardly hopes to succeed, but the entire Coalition Liberal organization is backing him if only to teach the independent Conservatives a lesson that the revolt against the Coalition is to let Labor win. The measure of support which the independent Conservative receives, therefore, at the Newport polls will be the acid test of the Diehard claim that the Coalition is worn out and that Mr. Lloyd George and what he stands for can now be defied.

Junior Unionists Meet
Apart from the Newport election, importance attaches to the fact that the junior Unionist members of the Government, whose attitude hitherto has been doubtful, held a meeting here yesterday which resulted in a deputation to Mr. Chamberlain, with whom they are understood to have come to terms.

Coming and going in ministerial circles continues, but the Daily Mail, one of the principal organs hostile to Mr. Lloyd George, begins to talk knowingly of a postponement of the date of the general election until January. The attempt to rush the situation has thus far for the moment failed, though it is not yet apparent how permanent the check may be. Both sides publish lists of members of the ministry they count upon as supporters, but these cannot be relied upon. Lord Curzon, for example, is claimed for and against the Coalition.

One news agency went so far yesterday as to include Lord Curzon's name in the list of those present at Lord Salisbury's Disband meeting, which took place in the afternoon, and although this was corrected in later reports the impression was influential that the sympathies of this important minister were with the insurgents. Like Mr. Bonar Law, however, Lord Curzon has not yet declared himself, and until tomorrow's fateful Conservative meeting it would be premature to estimate how representative men of his class will throw the great weight they carry.

Conservative Decision Awaited
Opposition posters ask why Mr. Chamberlain proposes to exclude from this meeting all but the Coalition Unionists of the House of Commons and the Unionist ministers of the House of Lords. The answer, they say, is simple since it is upon the authority of a precisely similar constituted assembly that Mr. Chamberlain holds office as official head of the Conservative Party. He has summoned all those to whom he is answerable, therefore, and it is their judgment which will decide the possession of the Conservative machinery and which the combatants now are gathered.

The failure of Mr. Chamberlain to secure a decisive majority at tomorrow's meeting would mean the substitution of dangerous group government for the Coalition. A big vote of

ALLIES EXPECTED TO DEFER BRUSSELS MEETING ON DEBTS

Britain Urging Delay in View of Impending Election—
Barthou Project May Be Approved

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The postponement of the proposed conference at Brussels on reparations and inter-allied debts, the date of which had been tentatively set for December, is foreseen in well-informed quarters here. The British Government is urging delay for two reasons: first, that the meeting would be premature and run the risk of failure, and second, that the political situation in England was making it increasingly difficult to arrange in advance the plan for consideration of such vital questions as the cancellation of debts and the reduction of the German indemnity.

France has not yet made known her views on the suggested delay, but it is believed she will not oppose the fixing of a later date provided it be well understood that the conference has not been abandoned.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 18.—Raymond Poincaré today is expected to approve the

GERMANS INCREASE TAX ON FOREIGNERS

Living Expenses Raised by 100
Per Cent—French to Enter
Energetic Protest

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The French Embassy here will protest energetically to the Weimar Government against what it holds is a clear-cut violation by Germany of Article 267 of the Versailles Treaty in permitting the Berlin municipal authorities to make effective a tax decree in which the levy against foreigners in Berlin is increased by 100 per cent. The decree, which became effective yesterday, provides that all persons save Germans and German-Austrians who were not in this city on Jan. 1 last shall be taxed 80 per cent of the amount of their hotel bill or the cost of their pension (boarding house) or furnished flat.

It is held that the decree constitutes distinct discrimination against nationals of the allied and associated powers, especially since the tax on the Germans is placed at from 2 to 40 per cent. A score of complaints against the ordinance was sent to the American Embassy yesterday, and it is not improbable that the United States Ambassador will later enter the protest of his Government against the measure. This is but one of the numerous instances—although it is probably the most flagrant—violations, both in the letter and intent of the Treaty by Germany within the last few months.

Practically everywhere, foreigners are forced to pay many times what the Germans are charged. The attention of the Reparations Commission was called to this not long ago, and the ruling was that it could not be considered a violation of the Treaty so long as this alleged discrimination was confined to the channels of trade between private individuals or companies. Later, however, it extended to Government-controlled institutions and agencies.

The managers of leading hotels in Berlin told The Christian Science Monitor representative that this tax increase would serve to drive many foreigners from Berlin. The extent of the levy may be better understood when it is known that the price of hotel accommodation increased 100 per cent or more in the last month, which in itself meant a big increase in the tax returns to the Government from this source. Now, when the tax is doubled, it means at least 200 per cent increase in the levy against foreigners.

counter-project on reparation payments which Louis Barthou is to present against Sir John Bradbury's memorandum. It states that it is extremely improbable that the project can be carried out, since the French consider that the real problem can only be discussed at Brussels or elsewhere in an international conference.

M. Barthou wishes to confine himself to measures of control. Nothing concerning German payments can be decided, unless something is done at the same time about inter-allied debts. It is not only the British who think that the Brussels conference must be postponed. The Belgian Government believes that without the participation of America it must end in failure and the present moment of American elections is inopportune.

The French, also, although holding to the idea of a conference, are beginning to think that the new British Government after the elections should prepare the conference.

PRESIDENT SEES PROSPERITY ERA

Message to Farmers Tells of
Trend to Better Conditions
in Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Belief that the farmer will be among the first to get substantial recognition in a "new era of activity and prosperity," now on the way, was expressed by President Harding in a letter written to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and made public today at the White House. It was forwarded to the secretary to be read late today at a meeting of Republicans at Washington Court House, Ohio.

"Agricultural production is very nearly restored, taking the world as a whole; but agricultural prices are so low that it is apparent to all of us that the farmer is not being compensated," the president said. "The Washington Administration has recognized this condition and has done everything in its power to restore a normal balance between prices and costs of production."

The executive further declared a great deal already had been accomplished toward that end and added that the trend was "strongly toward better conditions for the farmer." The farmer was described by the president as a "captain of industry," the letter adding that elimination of competition among farmers would be impossible without sacrifice of the individualism "that still keeps the farm the real reservoir from which the Nation draws so many of its finest elements of its citizenship."

The president took occasion also to deplore any movement by the farmers looking toward decrease of production, and said the natural result of such a movement would be famine prices. He commended Mr. Wallace for the administration of the Department of Agriculture.

"Our own country, as evidenced by every index of business and commercial conditions," the letter continued, "is on the way now to a new era of activity and prosperity. In that new era we can be very sure that the farmer will be among the first to get the substantial recognition which he needs and must have for what he has done to make these improved circumstances possible."

MILL TO REOPEN SOON

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 18 (Special).—The Quaker Spinning Company, closed for the last two years, will resume operating soon, according to stockholders. The mill closed with the industrial depression. Later, it is said, inability to agree among stockholders on a management policy caused further delay in reopening.

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Soviet Reds Continue Victorious Campaign

By The Associated Press
Moscow, Oct. 18
DISPATCHES from China claim a series of successes for the Red Army of the Far Eastern Republic in its drive against the Whites along the Trans-Siberian Railway in the direction of Vladivostok.

Partisans of the Reds report that they blew up General Kappel's troop train near Grodekovo, 100 miles northwest of Vladivostok, Oct. 15, killing or wounding many soldiers.

The Whites are understood to be entrenching in the region of Nikolai and Usari, where they are bringing up ammunition and artillery in preparation for a stand.

SOUTH IS EXPECTED TO NAME THE NEXT LEGION COMMANDER

Delegates to Convention Parade
at New Orleans—Important
Business Yet to Come Up

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—Members of the American Legion, following a brisk business session, paraded today, when the ranks were formed. The beautiful autumn weather added zest to the event.

Through miles of narrow, stone-paved streets, down the broad course of Canal Street, winding in and out along the tortuous courses of the Vieux Carré (old town), established by the Spanish and French founders of New Orleans, marched the veterans of 1918.

Borne by men who carried them to victory four years ago went the national colors, flanked by silk keys from Legion posts in every state of the Union, and from Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Great Britain, Africa, and China.

Announcement at today's business session by Alvin M. Owsley of Texas that he would accept nomination as national commander, if it was offered him, appeared to be crystallizing the sentiment of the south.

It is generally believed here that the south will name the next national commander and that, according to present indications, the choice lies between Mr. Owsley and Matthew Murphy, an attorney, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Owsley, a former Attorney-General of Texas, and chairman for two years of the Americanization Commission of the legion, bought in a report this week, as spokesman of that commission, in which it was declared that a "deliberate effort is being made to inject a pro-German account of the World War into school textbooks in many parts of America."

The report also contained a declaration in favor of total exclusion of immigrants from the United States, and asserted that the stand of the legion in opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States Government.

Greetings from the British Legion, signed by the Prince of Wales and General Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Army, were brought to today's session by Maj. J. B. Brunell.

Cohn, member of the British Parliament, who told of the progress of the British organization. He advocated co-operation between the two.

An enlisted man, he said, heads the British Legion and his support includes both the Prince of Wales and General Haig, working on a common platform.

"I say a few words to you Americans," he said, "our blood brothers and speakers of the same language? There is no limit to what you and we can achieve, so long as we start out with the same object. It is impossible for the United States and Great Britain ever to disagree. We may quarrel between ourselves, like members of a family, but out in the open, we must always be on the same side."

"The hope of the world rests with you in America. I put it up to you that you cannot keep out of world politics, however much you may wish to do so. The world is so small now, owing to the facilities of communication and transport, that if one country only in the world is ostracized it means that the rest of the world is in a state of chaos. I appeal to you, here, to join with us across the seas in Europe, to come and help us to solve our problems over there. You helped the Allies in the war. Come and help us in peace."

With an unexpectedness that left many delegates to the convention hardly realizing what had happened, the committee on time and place for holding the next national convention yesterday brought in its report, awarding the convention to San Francisco, Cal.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO CHINA

PEKING, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet Government at Moscow, through its envoy here, Adolph Joffe, has presented a flat demand to the Peking Foreign Office that China desist from permitting armed "white" forces to concentrate on Chinese territory for attacks on Siberian soil.

The Soviet Government freely charges that the authorities of North Manchuria are assisting the "whites" to deal a blow at the Russian people and enumerates in support of the charge a long series of attacks made against Siberian territory from China during the past three years.

LOADED COAL CARS STAND IDLE FOR MILE AFTER MILE

Scranton Tracks Jammed With
Trains of Anthracite—All
Motionless

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Mile after mile of loaded coal cars are today standing motionless on the tracks of every railroad in the Scranton, Pa., anthracite field, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has discovered on a tour of that mining district.

This condition is variously attributed by persons interested in the matter to the manipulation of profiteers or to the lack of locomotives and other railway hauling equipment.

Bankers are Blamed

Discussing the railway shop crafts' strike and its effect on the coal situation, T. J. Maloney, head of the Lackawanna Federation of Shop Crafts in Scranton, said to The Christian Science Monitor representative:

"It is our honest conviction that the railroad officials would gladly settle the strike but they are dominated by a group of bankers who are controlling the situation. We believe these bankers plan to create an abnormal demand for coal in order to bring high prices and also to recoup the railroads for their strike losses."

One-third of the mines in the Scranton district, however, are idle and, in the territory covered by Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lehigh, Susquehanna, and Schuylkill counties, 40,000 miners are out of work because there are no empty cars ready to receive the coal these men can dig.

Henry Ford recently said, "It has been disclosed by recent events that the heart of the coal question is the separation of the consumer from the source of supply for the purpose of compelling him to pay more and more to the financial controllers of that supply. That is, the coal business no longer centers around coal but around money."

Three Miles of Coal Cars

The condition of the other railroads in the vicinity of Scranton is similar to that of the Lackawanna. At Forty Port, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., there are three tracks solidly covered with loaded coal cars for a distance of three miles. All these cars have stood there for the past week.

The movement of anthracite to the northwest is also being seriously obstructed by the car and power shortage, reports a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Buffalo, N. Y. The normal movement of hard coal from Buffalo is usually between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons a year. Present indications are that not more than 50 per cent of that tonnage can be moved before the close of the navigation season on the Great Lakes.

The inability of the railroads to handle grain as fast as it is being unloaded from the lake steamers is causing congestion in the elevators of the Buffalo district. Under normal conditions the railroads provide about 700 empty cars a day for the grain trade. At the present time, however, the average daily supply ranges only between 150 and 200 cars.

Two additional outlets are being provided for the grain pouring into Buffalo—by way of the New York State Barge Canal and one by the Welland Canal to Montreal. The railroads have promised largely improved car supplies for Buffalo, which are awaited daily.

Lack of Engine Power
The Lackawanna is moving more coal perhaps than any other railroad in the Scranton district.

There are practically no facilities for storing coal near the mines and all that is dug must be immediately put into cars and sent away.

One day this week there were 1850 cars of coal in the classification and receiving sections of one of the yards of the D. L. & W. railroad at Scranton. In normal times at least one and one-half trains are dispatched from that point every hour. At present an average of only one train every four hours is dispatched. This congestion, it is said, is in large part created by the lack of engine power to take the cars away. If more trains are not

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

MARYLAND WET RANKS SPLIT OVER "STRADDLING" POLICY

President and Influential Members Resign in Protest Over
Indorsement of Candidates of Both Parties

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18 (Special).—The long-threatened crisis in the Maryland division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has come with the resignation of the president and several of the most influential members. Those who quit were Shirley Carter, the president; Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, spokesman for Labor in the fight against prohibition; Walter W. Abell, retired former head of the A. S. Abell Company, publishers of the Baltimore Sun, and George C. Deatel, an advertising man of prominence.

These resignations came after the association voted to indorse both Joseph I. France (R.), United States Senator, and William Cabell Bruce, his Democratic opponent. The resigning members took the view that the association should not straddle but should measure the comparative wet-

RUM RUNNERS HIDING ST. PIERRE WET GOODS IN DRIED FISH CARGOES

Deceptions Practiced by Skippers Ignored by
Miquelon Merchants in All Lines, Who
Handle Liquors Openly

BANK WILLINGLY FINANCES DEALS FOR IMPORTING WET "MERCHANDISE"

Brokers Often "Protect" Cargo Until Delivery to United
States Bootlegger—New York and Boston
Names Figure in List of Consignees

The following is the second of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators sent to St. Pierre by The Christian Science Monitor.

St. Pierre's harbor today—and there is little else of St. Pierre than harbor—is as active and as full of the bustle of commercial activity as any port of its size in the New World. From 40 to 50 vessels, some just dropping anchor, others weighing anchor for a departure to the United States or some Canadian coast head—these are spectacles which grew almost ordinary to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who investigated at first hand liquor trade conditions in the smallest of the Miquelon Islands for several days.

There is not the slightest attempt at concealment of St. Pierre's modern business, that of buying rum for the United States and Canadian

trade so far as her physical means make possible. Her harbor and roads full of craft from all parts of western Europe and from the United States and the Provinces, her quays laden with cases of bottled goods and her warehouses stored at times to capacity, St. Pierre is busy day and night for many months of the year.

There is no concealment of rum traffic there for St. Pierre is under the flag of France and French merchants have yet the legal right to buy liquor of whom they choose and sell it to whom they can in return for coin of the Republic which has not devalued.

Liquor Sale General

Practically every merchant firm of size and consideration in St. Pierre sells liquor. The St. Pierre branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce finances most of the enterprises by the St. Pierre merchants. Do Folques Brothers desire to purchase 5000 cases of any popular brand of Scotch whisky, the Canadian Bank of Commerce will stand back of the deal and even enable for the "merchandise," for such it is often called in St. Pierre. While every large merchant firm in St. Pierre is in the wholesale liquor brokerage or commission business, the stores—grocery, bakery, confectionery, photography and even dry-goods handle "wet goods." In a corner of Briand's photograph gallery was a shelf of bottled goods, not pictures. For "the price" any one of those bottles of liquor would be transferred from the shelf to the purchaser and "nothing" thought of the transaction.

The retail end of the business, where the sailors and fishermen on shore leave may buy, is done by the cafés, or restaurants. The customer orders what he wishes to imbibe and barmaids, some of them of almost tender years, bring the liquors on trays to table in the cases. As in all communities where there is an attempt to regulate the retail liquor business by license, St. Pierre has its illegal resorts over which the gendarmes keep a somewhat solicitous supervision.

Profits in the Business

Rum-running pays. St. Pierre merchants have found out that. Merchandise purchased by Jean-Baptiste Léglise, whose cousin, Louis Léglise, is the representative of the Miquelon Islands in France, or by Olympia Lechevalier or by Paul Chartier, on an average of \$23 a case of 12 quarts, can be sold just outside the three-mile limit off some United States section of coast for \$45 "over the rail."

"Over the rail," that's what one hears everywhere along St. Pierre's quay, for "O. T. R." takes the place of "F. O. B." as a mercantile characterization.

"Over the rail" is the way the rum-runner buys the liquors when on some foggy night he steals out from a lonely shore through the enshrouding mists to a ghostly fishing schooner which has, under a veneer of dried or fresh fish, smuggled away in her hold, several thousands of cases of bottled salable.

Schooner, tramp steamer, or steam trawler, it's all the same in the rum smuggling business, for any boat which will carry a sizable cargo is welcome at St. Pierre and clearance is readily given to any port of any country where prohibition does not obtain. The French authorities at St. Pierre are obliging in that they require no receipt or return bill from ports to which the rum fleet clears to prove that good faith was kept.

The Government at St. Pierre gets its \$3 a case revenue on all liquor entering the port and that is paying France with large margins to spare for her trouble and expense in maintaining her little colony there for so many decades before fortune came down Fortune Bay to change the dol-drum of discouragement to the activity of certain hope and reward. So why ask the skippers of neat schooners stowing away many thousands of dollars worth of "wet goods" under innocent piles of dried cod and haddock, also bought of the thrifty St. Pierre folk, to give an accounting of subsequent wanderings on a voyage ostensibly to Jamaica, for example?

When The Christian Science Monitor representative visited St. Pierre

he saw at one time 14 Lunenburg, N. S. fishermen loading 5000 cases of mixed liquors. An icebreaker which was being utilized in the time of year an icebreaker normally is idle was being laden down with Scotch whisky in case at \$23 a case for Haig & Haig, \$21 for "Johnny Walker," \$24 for Dewar's Special, \$24 for Black & White, \$24 for White Horse, with from \$23 to \$27 for champagnes and \$21 for brandy. And all this goes "over the rail" for \$45 a case and upward.

And while the \$23 case goods advance to \$45 O. T. R., in the bootlegger's hands they advance still more rapidly in terms of dollars, for the bootlegger "splits" his case of Scotch into 24 bottles by simply adding water and alcohol so that the percentage of spirits and the taste remains the same in 24 quarts which have grown from 12. The bootlegger makes use of old bottles which contained Scotch before, and the venerable and battered label grows better seemingly with age and servitude. And these "split" goods sell at from \$30 a case upward.

To the exclusive clubs of those who can afford the prices, the bootlegger sells his smuggled Scotch at \$110 a case, and in such instances the purchaser oftentimes gets exactly what he pays for. The steward of the club comes in for his share in the business by charging the bootlegger 50 cents a bottle for the "empties," corks and labeled caps, which he had steamed off carefully before the bottle was set on the clubman's table.

Island Trade Not Innocent
The St. Pierre merchants have been represented as business men having nothing to do with the illegal and smuggling end of the Old to New World liquor transfer traffic.

Articles have been written in attempted description of the liquor traffic conducted so close to the coast of dry Newfoundland, and yet under the folds of the French flag, stating that the St. Pierre merchants sell their imported rum and whisky at such and such a price f. o. b. schooner or steamer or trawler, as the case may be, outright, and that their connection with the transaction ceases.

This is not the case. In many transactions the St. Pierre merchant "protects" the cargo till delivered "somewhere off the United States." He clears the vessels, under signature of her skipper, for a certain destination. If the schooner is captured or run down by a revenue cutter off shore, the captain, the merchant, the skipper, had no right to go there with his vessel. She was billed for such and such a port and, as in the case of the Golden West, which William Miller, that well-known agent for St. Pierre merchants, had freed by the authorities, her capture was a mistake and nothing more, it is claimed. The skipper of the boat in trouble on his own behalf may plead getting off his course through running into fog banks or even the loss of an anchor furnishes a good excuse for being too close to shore. Usually clearance papers and a glib tongue suffice the ordinary schooner skipper who is hauled by a revenue cutter unless caught actually handing the goods "over the rail."

While the Christian Science Monitor's representative was in St. Pierre, the steamer Arcadia which flies the French flag but may be owned in New York, came into the harbor with 5500 cases of Scotch whisky or 66,000 quarts which she had taken from the steamer Digby of the Furness-Withy Line at St. John's, Newfoundland bound from Liverpool to that port. Newfoundland being under prohibition regulations, the Digby had to tranship her cargo to the St. Pierre boat.

Fish to Hide Real Traffic
Names of a New York brokerage concern, a Boston firm doing business on the Commonwealth Fish Pier and a Gloucester concern are mentioned quite freely in St. Pierre by certain persons as concerns which acted as the consignees of many cargoes of St. Pierre bottled merchandise.

Investigation along the wharf and actual observation revealed the fact that fishing schooners are the favorite craft for transshipment to the United States and Canadian waters. The schooners readily lend themselves to camouflage and it is a simple matter to fill in around a square space in the hold with fish and then after the reserved space is filled by the real cargo of the vessel to cover her over with a layer of fish.

So successful have the rum smugglers and rum-runners become that the

overseas line of liquor ferries has hard work to keep pace with the demands on this side of the water. That so many vessels are seen at one time in St. Pierre's Roads and harbor is accounted for by the fact that they are actually there awaiting cargoes which in many cases have been ordered by cable several weeks previously.

Schooners which have plied between the islands and Spain for years and which formerly came back with salt in ballast now carry the Spanish ports and sherrys demanded by Boston and New York clubs and hotels. The wine ballast proves an invaluable cargo and the fishing schooners now running to Spain are proving very profitable investments. Some of the schooners leave Spain for Glasgow and bring back several thousand cases of whiskey.

Wines and liquors are brought to St. Pierre by many types of vessels and the number of transatlantic carriers are increasing but the demand still exceeds the supply.

WETS ISSUE LIST OF MEN THEY CALL "FIT" FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

and expansion as the campaign develops. It should be further distinctly understood that the association's endorsement of a candidate does not necessarily mean that he has directly advocated our platform; it does mean, however, that, for reasons satisfactory to us, we are willing to endorse him.

In some districts voters are confronted with the necessity of choosing between two Liberal candidates, one of whom usually has been a member of the Sixty-Seventh Congress. In such cases, where other considerations are equal, the association is inclined to support the present incumbent, feeling that his sincerity has been amply demonstrated by his open liberalism in the face of an overwhelming dry majority in the present Congress, and feeling also that his courage should be rewarded.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, commented today on the wet list as follows:

The announced program of the Association? Against the Prohibition Amendment, with the partial list of wet candidates, favoring a beer and wine amendment, will be a challenge to all the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment throughout the country. It will arouse the people and help the cause of prohibition.

Their signed statement that they favor the manufacture and sale of wine and beer is a bold, brazen attack upon the Constitution itself.

Wine and beer are intoxicating liquors and the courts have taken judicial notice of that fact. They cannot legally be made under the Eighteenth Amendment and any attempt to do it by repealing the laws necessary to enforce the Constitution is nullification.

Claims 350,000 Members
Mr. Hinkley said his organization numbers "more than 350,000 members in all parts of the country." The list of candidates endorsed by the association follows:

ALABAMA
John McDuffie (D.).
CALIFORNIA
C. F. Lea (D.), C. F. Curry (R.), J. Kahn (R.), J. I. Nolan (R.).
COLORADO
Definite information not yet available.
CONNECTICUT
G. P. McLean (R.), T. J. Spellacy (D.), E. H. Fenn (R.), H. F. Freeman (R.), J. C. Tison (R.), S. Merritt (R.), J. P. Glynn (R.).
DELAWARE
T. F. Bayard (D.).
IDAHO
George W. Waters (D.).
ILLINOIS
M. B. Madden (R.), J. R. Mann (R.), A. J. Sabath (D.), S. H. Kunz (D.), F. A. Britten (R.), B. M. Wiedinger (D.), C. C. Craig (D.), W. E. Hull (R.), F. Gillespie (D.), William Murphy (D.), S. J. Goodman (D.).
(This list for Illinois will be largely added to in subsequent releases.)
INDIANA
William E. Wilson (D.), A. H. Greenwood (D.), Frank Gardner (D.), Harry C. Canfield (D.), Charles H. Bidaman (D.), James A. Clifton (D.).

TEXAS
J. J. Mansfield (D.), R. A. Hanrick (R.).
UTAH
W. H. King (D.).
VERMONT
J. E. Kennedy (D.), J. J. Wilson (D.).
WEST VIRGINIA
B. L. Rosenbloom (R.).
VIRGINIA
J. T. Deal (D.), H. St. George Tucker (D.).
WISCONSIN
Robert M. La Follette (R.), W. F. Schanen (D.), Edward Volgt (R.), J. C. Schaefer (D.), J. F. Drezdon (D.), W. H. Stafford (R.), Florian Lampert (R.), J. B. Beck (R.), George J. Schneider (R.), Charles J. Hanzel (D.), Hubert H. Peavey (R.).

NEW YORK
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OHIO
Atlee Pomerene (D.), Nicholas Longworth (R.), A. E. B. Stephens (R.), Warren G. Harding (D.), J. H. Goelke (D.), Frank Kniffin (D.), W. N. Gableman (D.), H. H. Hartman (D.), I. R. Sherwood (D.), A. W. Overmyer (D.), W. A. Ashbrook (D.), C. A. Mooney (D.), H. C. Gahn (R.), Robert Crosser (D.), W. J. Zoul (D.).

OKLAHOMA
L. M. Gensman (R.).
OREGON
C. N. McArthur (R.).
PENNSYLVANIA
(List will be released shortly.)
RHODE ISLAND
Peter G. Gerry (D.), C. Burdick (R.), G. P. O'Shaunessy (D.), J. O'Connell (D.).
SOUTH CAROLINA
W. T. Logan (D.).
SOUTH DAKOTA
John Stredonsky (D.).

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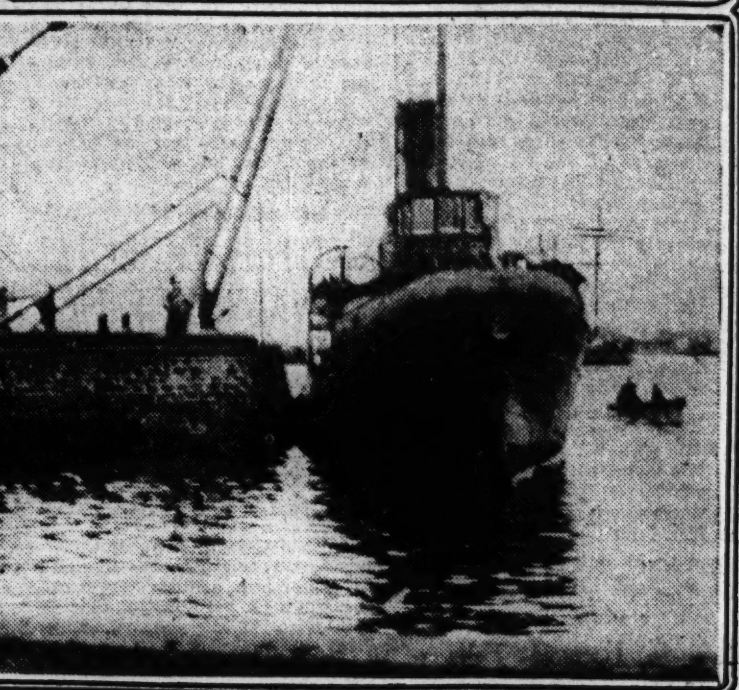
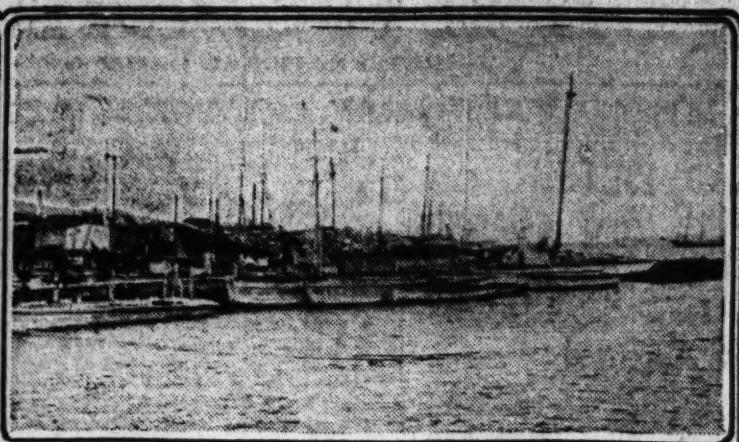
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Above, Left—Jean B. Léglise's Store on Quay at St. Pierre. Right—Fleet of Rum Running Schooners Tied Up in St. Pierre Harbor. Below—Ice-Breaker Keeps Busy in Summer—Loading Wet "Merchandise" at St. Pierre

Kentucky have been evidencing a greater respect for law in shown in a statement given out today by P. Green Miller, head of the federal enforcement forces in this section of the State.

In September of this year fines in the western district of Kentucky for liquor law violations totaled \$57,901.42, as against \$200,000 in August and \$285,000 in July.

"Bootlegging is decreasing in popularity in this State," says Mr. Miller. "The drop to 106 arrests and the remarkable falling off in fines is proof of this fact. The vigorous way in which we have been going after moonshiners and bootleggers is bringing results."

Mr. Miller states that practically all moonshine whisky seized by Kentucky officers has been found to contain impurities.

"Could those who have been drinking this stuff realize the nature of it they would let it alone," Mr. Miller declares.

Since he took charge here last spring, his department has seized 42 large moonshine stills, every one of which, before being destroyed, was found to be making crudely re-distilled alcohol concoctions, commonly known in these parts as "body-rub."

Concerning this subject, Mr. Miller declared that his force has uncovered a huge traffic in poisonous concoctions of this kind. Illicit factories in various parts of the country turn out this stuff, under some patent-medicine labels, and it is simply denatured alcohol, sold by the carload, he says, to operators of moonshine stills, who re-distill it and sell it.

"No one dares drink the stuff as it comes in the bottles," Mr. Miller states. "But amateur distillers take it and re-distill it, put in artificial coloring, bottle it with labels that imitate old bottled-in-bond whisky, and sell it at high prices."

With all this, Mr. Miller asserts, "bootlegging is falling off in Kentucky. We are keeping it too hot for them," he adds.

MR. ROMANOS DENIES GREEKS TO BLAME FOR FIRE IN SMYRNA

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The assertions of Franklin Bouillon to the effect that the Greeks burned Smyrna are effectively answered by Mr. Romanos, the new Greek Minister in Paris. While M. Bouillon confined himself to impassioned affirmations without proof, Mr. Romanos gives arguments which, on the face of them, are convincing. He says the Christian quarter was burned while the Turkish quarter was not. He says the fire began five days after the entry of the Turkish troops.

Against the suggestion that a conquering army does not destroy its own city, he states that there was an inducement to burn a portion of Smyrna. In order to destroy the Christian character of the city. Moreover, Kemal had been unable to pay his troops and looting was their reward.

With regard to the burning of villages that Mr. Bouillon charges up to the Greeks, Mr. Romanos says that any army upon its retreat in enemy territory, in danger of an attack from the inhabitants, would burn villages as a military necessity.

That bootleggers and moonshiners in

LIQUOR BILL STIRS BRITISH INTEREST

Women Voters Aroused to Action by Lady Astor's Plan for License Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

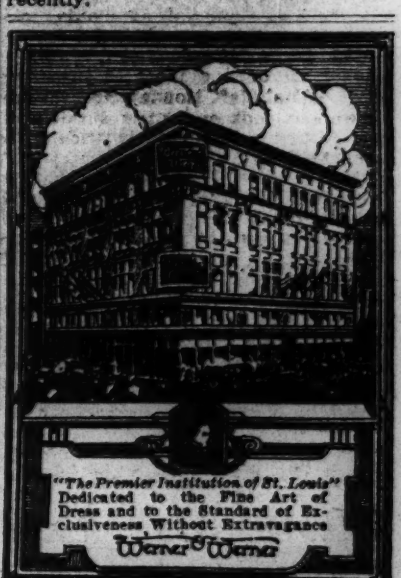
LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, introduced last month into the British House of Commons by Viscountess Astor, and supported by Mrs. Wintringham, Trevelyan Thompson, and J. H. Thomas, is arousing much interest on the question of licensing reform among British women voters.

It is significant that wherever the Woman's Movement is making progress, and wherever women have obtained access to the various legislatures of the world, measures of licensing reform are being actively debated. Both the women in the British House of Commons are wholeheartedly in favor of licensing reform, and Lady Astor's recent pamphlet on various aspects of the drink question should do much to bring about a better control of the liquor traffic in Great Britain.

An increasing number of British women voters are now studying the temperance question at first hand, and the recently organized Women Voters League for Licensing Reform intends thoroughly to ventilate this subject before the next general election. The object of the league which has Lady Astor on its committee, is to meet the demand of women voters for information on the laws relating to the sale and supply of intoxicants, and to consider, from the point of view of the interests of women and children, proposed changes in the licensing laws.

The league also intends to support such proposals for reform as provide for a reasonable liberty of experiment whereby local communities may determine for themselves questions concerning the continuance or mode of control of the trade in alcoholic liquor within their borders, and to procure such changes in the law and in the methods and system of management as shall improve the character of the licensed houses, and, as far as may be desirable and practicable, lead to the substitution of the cafe-restaurant for the present type of public house. Its primary concern, however, is to bring home to British women citizens of all parties their duty and responsibility as voters to assist in shaping wise and efficient licensing laws.

MONTREAL TO DEAL IN COAL
MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence).—The city of Montreal has decided to take up the coal business as a municipal enterprise. The aldermen voted to authorize the city administrators to purchase a quantity of coal, not exceeding \$50,000 tons, of semi-anthracite from the Montreal market of 15 tenders who submitted their bids recently.



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TURKS KEPT OUT OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Allies Forbid Kemalist Gendarmes Entrance to Capital—Navy to Stop Turkish Vessels

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The allied missions reached a unanimous decision today forbidding the Kemalist gendarmes destined for Thrace to enter Constantinople. The British Navy has been ordered to stop all vessels bearing Turkish national police.

The order produced keen disappointment among the exuberant Turkish population which had made preparations on a vast scale to welcome the Kemalists.

Constantinople dispatches on Tuesday night indicated eager anticipation among the Nationalists there of the proposed entry of the Kemalist gendarmes into Constantinople today.

Hamid Bey, the Ankara representative, declaring the celebration would be the greatest in the history of the city. It was stated, however, that while the French and Italian High Commissioners had sanctioned the Nationalist entry the British Commissioner was holding his decision in abeyance.

Greek Refugees Gather on Beaches in Rodosto

RODOSTO, Thrace, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The town has become a jumping-off place in the Greek evacuation of Eastern Thrace. Twenty-eight thousand refugees are gathered here. Everybody believes the Turks are almost at the door, and nothing can reassure them. The general belief is that the Kemalists will arrive simultaneously with the British troops of occupation, and every refugee hopes to put a long stretch of water between himself and Rodosto before that event.

The whole town and all its extra population have abandoned any pretence of performing normal duties and have gathered along the gravel beaches waiting for the ships which do not come. A body of peasants with about 1000 farm wagons left Monday for a railway station 20 miles to the north, on a rumor that trains would await them there, but yesterday the long procession, bedraggled by the rain, returned, having been turned back by the military who told them they must be evacuated by the sea.

All the shops, even the bakeries, are closed, and their owners are with the crowds around the narrow plank quay. The Government yesterday discontinued its bread ration, but an American relief station under Col. Stephen E. Lowe, of St. Louis, took over the burden pending the arrival of British supplies.

The mayor and most of the other civil officials left Monday, and Colonel Lowe also took over their duties until the British military authorities could assume them.

The Nansen committee, financed with British funds, plans to finance seven feeding stations along the route of the refugees but its supplies have been delayed in Constantinople by customs formalities.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The proposal that there should be a preliminary conference of experts before the general peace conference, is accepted by France but some objection is raised to London as a site. It was on Monday that the British Government ad-

mitted a note to Paris and Rome. Experts, it said, should consult urgently in order to prepare the economic and financial clauses that are to form the basis of the new treaty.

Italy replied that the date of Oct. 20 was acceptable.

The French Government, in reply, observes that the technical work relative to the conclusion of peace in Turkey has already been done, notably at Paris in March last. If, however, the British Government believes that a new reunion is indispensable to settle what has already been done, France will appoint experts.

There is, nevertheless, no reason why such a meeting should not be held in Paris, where the foreign ministers have been in the habit of meeting to discuss this subject and where technicians have hitherto prepared their projects. One French newspaper says that if the conference of experts is held in London the Turks will again become suspicious and believe that there is plotting against Turkey.

Loaded Coal Cars Stand Idle for Mile After Mile

(Continued from Page 1)

moved from that point, it was pointed out that there would be about 3200 loaded cars of coal in the Scranton yards by Saturday.

The dearth of cars for moving all freight is great, according to the American Railway Association, that railway officials see no prospect of a change for the better for months. Complete reports to the association show that 220,751 cars were loaded with coal during the week ended Oct. 14, an increase of 8773 over the previous week and 4539 over the week before that, which up to that time had been the peak.

Coal production during the week approximated 11,950,000 tons, the greatest amount produced in any one week since the strike began, according to reports to the association. Of this amount 10,037,000 tons were bituminous and 1,913,000 anthracite. Production in the previous week approximated 11,478,000 tons.

Five mines of the Lackawanna system are idle. One is working 60 per cent and another 70 per cent of its usual capacity. Meanwhile coal consumers of New England, New York, and New Jersey are paying exorbitant prices for coal where there is any available.

Efforts to Settle Strike Again Fail

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 18.—Unless some sort of a compromise can be effected, it is probable that the attempts of the citizens' peace committee to obtain a settlement of the textile strike, now in its thirty-seventh week, have failed. The representatives of the striking employees of the Ameskeag Corporation late yesterday declined to meet the committee appointed by the corporation. The reason given by the strike leaders was that of the company's committee were two of the present employees of the company.

In the makeup of the conference committee the Ameskeag Corporation had insisted upon the presence of two of the present employees.

The failure of any definite results followed long meetings of the citizens' peace committee and the committee of the strikers who met in separate rooms in the City Hall. When the strikers' committee learned the personnel of the mill committee, the declaration to proceed further in the conference came without delay.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen last night dissolved the citizens' peace committee.

BY-ELECTION MAY DECIDE IN BRITAIN COALITION'S FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

confidence in him, while it would not necessarily mean that the Coalition would endure, would signify that the predominant party in the House of Commons as now constituted is not yet prepared for a change.

British Labor Leaders Conducting an Energetic Pre-Election Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The British political crisis has now reached its height, and there is every indication that it will be maintained for some days. Everybody is guessing as to when the crisis will pass and what turn it will take, but the answer is as yet unrevealed and the future remains obscure pending tomorrow's Unionist meeting at the Carlton Club, which is expected to give the key to the problem.

To a foreigner suddenly taking his initial survey of the situation perhaps one of the strangest features of the British crisis would be the comparative absence from the columns of the principal daily newspapers of reports on the activities of the Labor Party, notwithstanding the announced intention of that party to put more than 400 candidates into the electoral field.

Political Aims of Labor Labor certainly is mentioned, but the space given the Labor movement is trifling compared to that devoted to the doings of the two older parties. There is no reason to suppose, however, that this reflects the amount of importance attaching to the industrial attack on the various constituencies. The fact is, that the Labor leaders thus far have been less vocal than their rivals, but they are known to be conducting an energetic campaign.

Some of the political aims of Labor are already well known. They were put succinctly by the moderate Labor leader, Arthur Henderson, in a speech yesterday at Newport, Monmouthshire—where there is a by-election today, in which Labor will have the opportunity of showing its strength. The seat in this constituency hitherto has been held by a coalition Liberal, but the Coalition is not contesting today and the fight will be between the Laborite and Conservative Liberal candidates.

Financial Reforms In his address Mr. Henderson said Labor seeks national financial reform on the basis of ability to pay, and would lighten the national debt by a war debt redemption fund through a levy on accumulated wealth, beginning with all fortunes exceeding £5000.

Labor also declares war against industrial enterprises and advocates greater extension of collective responsibility. This especially applies to such national services as the mines and railroads.

The workers must have a measure of control over industry and there must be an elevation in their status, full employment or maintenance, and the humanizing of all working conditions. Democratization of political institutions, placing of the foreign policy of the nation under the control of popularly elected assemblies, and international arbitration were among the other aims set forth by the Labor spokesman.

Nicolai Kassman in Recital

Nicolai Kassman presented the following program in a violin recital in Jordan Hall last night:

Concerto.....Tchaikowsky
Romance in F.....Beethoven
Scherzo-Valse.....Chabrier-Loeffler
Praeludium and Allegro.....Pugnani-Kreisler
Air from Concerto, A minor.....Goldmark
Menuet de "L'Arlésienne".....Bizet-Kassman
La Clochette.....Paganini
Introduction and Tarantella.....Sarasate

Not one of the difficulties which bristle in Tchaikowsky's concerto disturbed Mr. Kassman. Indeed, he seemed most at ease in the spectacular feats which the first and last movements offer. His technique was sure in the swift passages, his tone always fine, his intonation always pure.

In a word, he played as a thorough, beautifully skilled musician. Yet Tchaikowsky must have had a different sort of player in mind when he wrote this concerto. Behind the bravura passages we can almost hear him prompting: "Strike fire! Act the magician! Amaze the crowd!" And in the canzonetta: "Sentimentalize—Melt the ladies!" Perhaps Auer felt such

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an implication when the concerto was dedicated to him, and, in spite, called it "unplayable."

Loeffler's effective arrangement of the scherzo of Chabrier was ideally performed. It sounded appropriately light, airy, and charming, as if born to the instrument.

FINAL DRIVE MADE TO LIST VOTERS

One of the outstanding activities of the present political campaign in Massachusetts is the more than ordinary effort which is being exerted to turn out a large registration of voters. It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 citizens of the Commonwealth eligible to cast their ballot are not to be found on the voting lists, and are shirking their duty as citizens. A majority of these are women, it is said.

Under the law registration in cities must close before 10 o'clock in the evening of the twentieth day before the biennial state election, and tonight at 10 the city registration offices will close. It is left to the cities to provide for sessions for registration by ordinance or by-law. In the towns, however, registration is possible up to 10 o'clock in the evening of the Saturday last but one before the biennial state election and the annual town meeting. This allows town residents to register up to Oct. 23.

In the present campaign interest appears to center more in the question of whether registration on referendum than in the candidates for office and the parties on whose platforms they are running. The questions of accepting a state code for the enforcement of the prohibition law, of creating a one-man political censorship over motion pictures, and of approving a law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar are exciting wide interest.

In the towns where 10 days still remain before the closing of registration, extraordinary efforts are being made to get full quotas of eligible citizens on the voting lists. It is urged that the importance of the referendum questions at issue makes it particularly necessary that the voters realize their duty as citizens, and take the essential steps to comply with the election laws.

TURKS DEMAND RETROCESSION OF ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN SEA

(Continued from Page 1)

full sovereignty. During the period extending from 1917 to 1920, however, much was heard of the doctrine of nationalities, and since the population of the Dodecanese is overwhelmingly Greek, and in no respect Italian, the Greco-Italian Treaty of May 14, 1920, merely reduced a general understanding to black and white.

Signor Schanzer's action, of course, means trouble between Italy and Greece in future. Meantime, the Turks now demand retrocession of the islands to their sovereignty and the Foreign Office in its turn has principally contented itself in pointing out the international character of the question.

By the Treaty of Lausanne of 1912, the islands which were occupied during the Turco-Italian War were temporarily retained by Italy as a guarantee of Turkish good faith. She kept them under one excuse or another up to the outbreak of the Great War. By secret treaty in London they were promised to Italy as part payment for her participation on the side of the Allies, and in the Treaty of Sevres they were ceded to Italy in

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IRISH NOW LEAVE GUNS AT HOME

Order Being Restored and Hope Everywhere Grows

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—The recently published correspondence between Eamon de Valera and his friends is still warmly debated here, importance specially attaching to the evidence it affords of the wavering nature of this Republican leader's position. A call at the Republican public office in Suffolk Street, Dublin, by The Christian Science Monitor's representative elicited the statement that the authorship of this correspondence is not denied, and that Mr. de Valera might be induced to make a statement on the subject. The leader's whereabouts, therefore, must be known, though other irregulars do not enjoy immunity from arrest.

Letters reaching the Suffolk Street office from Republican friends in jail are in a piano key, though they speak of good treatment, leisure and a minimum of prison restriction. Although Republican spirits must be regarded for the time being as depressed, however, a call by The Christian Science Monitor representative at the Free State general headquarters, at Portobello barracks, elicited that only a couple of dozen Republicans had so far been reported as surrendered under the amnesty which expired last week, half being in Donegal and the other half in Cork.

The commander-in-chief, it appeared, however, did not expect much response, his proclamation being intended only to give the irregulars a fair opportunity of transformation into regulars before the army courts as recently constituted by the Dail commenced operations. Order throughout the country is in the meanwhile being restored. Men are joyfully leaving their revolvers at home, and the hope everywhere grows that the darkness of disturbance has faded into the daylight of peace.

WEAVERS RETURN TO WORK

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18 (Special)—A dispute over the rate of pay for a new line of work adopted by the Greenhalge Mills here has been settled and with the adjustment 100 weavers return to work after a strike of four days.

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GREECE ONCE MORE UNITED SAYS MYTILENE GOVERNOR

Colonel Papayorgiou Says Misfortunes Have Wiped Out Partisan Feeling

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Oct. 18.—Colonel Papayorgiou, military governor of these islands, declared in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Greek cause can never be lost. The present, he says, is but a transitory period of national crisis caused by partisanship. There was a time when the Greeks were divided into clans and tribes continually fighting among themselves and causing great damage to the national collective life. But when a general danger was in sight a prompt rallying of all Greek forces to the national cause was effected immediately. It was a Greek national misfortune to witness in modern days the resuscitation of the ancient feeling of partisanship and feudalism among the Greek people and army, the consequence of which proved to be disastrous.

Question of Thrace "The terrible crimes committed by the Turks on the Christians in Asia Minor are sufficient reason to bar their entrance into Thrace. Moreover, Thrace is a country purely of Greek origin where we cannot tolerate a rule identified with destruction. The re-establishment of Turkish rule in Thrace will be the starting point of a general conflagration in all Europe. This is a fight for justice and national existence."

Unity Is Felt "But we have not lost all hope for a better situation," said Colonel Papayorgiou. "That feeling is disappearing. The tremendous blow to the Nation has served as a powerful factor in bringing the culprits to the common cause. The need of national

union and co-operation is now strongly felt by all classes and opinions.

"The Turks never can rightly boast of having beaten us on the battlefield. An army surmounting great obstacles during a three years' campaign could not be defeated within a few days. It was not the Turk, but our partisanship that defeated us. The mistake has been discovered and no recourse will be made to former conditions. We are now firmly standing on our feet, determined to challenge the enemy."

"We want to believe that the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, America and England, which in all times have ranged themselves on the side of justice, will never abandon civilized races to perish under barbarism."



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DR. ELIOT SEES ETHICAL NEED IN EDUCATION OF AMERICANS

Domestic Arts Should Be Taught Boys and Girls, Educator Declares—Fine Arts "Neglected"

Popular education in the United States has, to a large extent, failed, not by reason of what is taught and the methods employed, but because of what has not been taught, declared Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in an address to the Woodrow Wilson Club at the university.

Dr. Eliot's title for his talk laid out a somewhat formidable task, for he committed himself to explain "The Function of Education in a Heterogeneous Democracy." He established two fundamentals as needs of the educational system, asserting that more emphasis should be laid on practical training, such as the domestic arts; and that there should be a more general and considerable study of the fine arts.

Need of Observation Declaring that he had heard many Harvard graduates, teachers and business men assert that reading, writing, spelling and ciphering are the only proper subjects for popular education, Dr. Eliot proceeded to take issue with such a narrow view. He first emphasized the need of training the powers of observation. This, he said, has been neglected absolutely in elementary and secondary schools. Dr. Eliot then urged the cultivation of some kind of skill by each individual pupil, referring to artistic skill.

Pointing to one of these arts, Dr. Eliot referred to the days when his father as Mayor of Boston co-operated with Lowell Mason in seeking to introduce music in the Boston schools. Even now, he said, the teaching of music is totally inadequate.

Turning to the "domestic arts," which he said should be taught in every primary and secondary school, Dr. Eliot continued:

Every boy and every girl ought to learn to cook, and every girl ought to learn all the domestic arts included in sewing, cutting of clothes and the making of garments generally. That ought to be the universal faculty not of the few only, but absolutely of millions of children. And we shan't be right in our society until these domestic arts are taught thoroughly to both sexes.

I suppose all of us are much impressed in these days with the curious ignorance of a large majority of our people about things economic, about things financial, about co-operative management of industries. It is only an insignificant minority of our people that understands these things today. It is only an insignificant minority that has a thorough knowledge of these things.

Ignorance of Economics What is the consequence? Our democracy is liable and is exhibiting a tendency to impulses, to financial failures long, long exploded, to industrial exhibitions which cannot possibly succeed because they are not built on human nature. I read in the papers now almost every day some state of mind by the masses of the American people which reveals their ignorance on their part of the elementary principles of economics, finance and business management.

In conclusion Dr. Eliot discussed the relation of religion to the schools, declaring that religious and ethical fundamentals are essential to a successful school system.

"Protestantism," said President Eliot, "was the source of modern education. Luther gave us the impetus to modern education when he translated the Bible into German. Luther desired all Germans to read the Bible and he spent much time and labor in fostering an educational movement. When Henry VIII severed connections with the Roman Catholic Church his greatest act was to cause the Bible to be translated into English so that the average individual might read it. Protestantism has always inspired a zeal for education."

Most Necessary Change As a possible means of meeting this need, Dr. Eliot said:

I imagine that an agreement may possibly be reached among all religions represented in this country as to the fundamental ethical principles, which are of course principles of order, love, justice, that some agreement may be reached on these principles which could be introduced into every American school.

That I believe to be the most necessary change which we want now in American popular education.

BUSINESS ADVISED TO USE SKILL OF TECHNICIAN TO FULL EXTENT

Highly Competitive Era Just Ahead Will Demand Utmost Efficiency, Associated Industries Are Told

number knows what it actually costs them to make their goods," was a surprising introductory statement made by S. G. H. Fitch of Boston, in commenting upon the importance of more accurate cost finding and recording in business. He declared:

Successful executives have long realized that cost keeping, or cost finding, is a prime necessity to business success, and that it is not a theory, advanced by professional accountants for their own particular aggrandizement, although to the untrained man cost accounting has long been shrouded in deepest mystery.

but it also assists him in meeting new industrial conditions as they arise. While statistics show that we have some time since passed the peak in prices of basic commodities and labor, the decline in prices which followed has to a large extent been checked, and the manufacturer is again confronted with demands for higher wages and better labor conditions and by keen competi-

tion in marketing his product. The cost system is not merely to record the cost of operation but to assemble data that can be used with a clear and correct understanding to reduce costs; then it performs its duty and becomes a most valuable agent for the promotion of factory efficiency. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that every industrial plant should have a cost system to present regularly in an intelligible manner the facts relating to the business and to tell the story, week by week, of the actual current business conditions with exact costs of operation by divisions

The day of the sellers' market and of easy profits is gone, perhaps never to return in our generation. The business man must stop guessing and get his house in trim to withstand the shock of constructive competition.

Revenue Law Is Explained

New features of the federal revenue law of 1921 were explained by F. R. Carnegie Steele, of Boston, before the taxation section of the association. He said in part:

Taxpayers in Massachusetts have good reason to be keenly interested in federal revenue legislation, inasmuch as Massachusetts, though a relatively small state in area and population, has the distinction of contributing a larger share of the national income taxes than any other state in the Union, excepting New York. The state's position on wealth and industry are believed to have a repressive effect on enterprise, and to react upon the wider classes of the population. The property is more or less intimately connected with business activity, so it is generally conceded that our post-war system of taxation is perceptibly retarded industry and commerce, and has contributed to intensify industrial depression and unemployment.

The Federal Revenue Act of 1921, signed Nov. 23, 1921, which was evolved after prolonged study and protracted discussion, is admittedly so far from satisfaction that prominent legislators regard it as only a temporary measure and anticipate the passage of a new law that will be more permanent, while President Harding himself has said that "Later on, when other problems are solved, I shall make some recommenda-


The sections of the new law that provides for the repeal of the excess profits tax upon corporations, (an incentive to the revival of corporate activities), the repeal of all the transportation taxes, and the repeal of several trivial and obnoxious excise taxes, have been warmly welcomed in business circles, but the failure of Congress to reduce surtaxes to a point which would induce the possessors of large incomes to invest in taxable securities, instead of non-taxable investments, is a serious omission.

Changes in Requirements

by individual taxpayers. It is now provided that an individual taxpayer whose gross income for the taxable year is \$5000 or over must file a return regardless of the amount of his net income. In the case of a husband and wife,

living together, if the aggregate gross income for the taxable year is \$5000 or over, a joint return, or single returns, must be filed, notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate net income may be less than \$2000. In a ruling recently issued by the Treasury Department, it is stated that the term "gross income of \$5000 or over" includes, in the case of a husband and wife, the total sales less cost of goods sold, plus any income from investments and from incidental or outside operations or sources. Consequently, under the new law, a taxpayer may have no net income and yet be required to file a return if his gross income is \$5000 or over.

The normal tax on individual incomes, at 4 per cent on the first \$4000 of taxable income and 8 per cent on



SCHOOL
Husky Children

chemical engineer finally was taken on, and his keen observation soon enabled him to point out many ways in which waste could be eliminated and the product improved that he was steadily advanced until today he heads a large research organization which is one of the most valuable assets of the company. The firm, which began in a single narrow field, is now well known as the maker of a variety of products, most of which have their origin in the determination of the chemical staff to utilize all by-products of the various

The chemical engineer shows a profit when applied to general observations about the plant and he is able to detect and check the sources of considerable loss. There is recorded the experience of a gas company which was operating at a distinct loss until a chemical engineer pointed out minor defects in their process for the manufacture of gas, and particularly errors in their meters. The resulting change gave a profit for 1900 cubic feet almost as great as had been the previous loss.

Engineers Never More Needed

To be sure, many concerns have been successful without the aid of engineers and many will continue to be. The number becomes fewer, however, as conditions change. It has been estimated that at least \$25,000 is being spent annually in research work directed by industries in the United States today. Individual concerns spend much more. Abroad, Great Britain is encouraging the formation of associations for engineering research in industries grown moribund through in-

Study of the United States' immigration problem, with a view to submitting to Congress a constructive national immigration policy, was recommended in resolutions presented to the meeting today by Charles L. Newcomb, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

These resolutions state that a growing labor shortage is interfering with necessary production at a time when business still is below normal. It points out that the 3 per cent restriction immigration law resulted in a net gain of 110,844 persons in the United States, of whom 68 per cent were classed as persons of "no occupation," being mostly women and children.

Data also shows a net loss of 10,000 men which, the resolutions say, leaves the country with "less workers than a year ago to meet our growing labor needs." It is proposed that the executive committee of the Associated Industries confer on the situation with other state and national organizations, and that the results of the

Following the report of the committee on resolutions, Westworth Stewart, of Washington, D. C., branded as fanaticism "the doctrinaire's theory that Capital and Labor are fighting a perpetual warfare for the survival of the fittest."

"We have reached the point," he

said, "In industrial planning where we cannot hope to secure peace and establish prosperity by attempted adjustments between Capital and Labor unless we shall also understand as operators and equally as laborers that the general public is concerned with our strife and our settlements." He continued:

Education is the only hope of the successful pursuit of such a course. Not so much so-called "higher education" but wholesome information based on plain common sense, together with a large measure of self-discipline, which is the chief value of all education. We must find ways and means of bringing about such education, including Capital, Labor, and the public as unit. Too much attention has been

Unfortunately, our economic and industrial suspicion is paralleled by a temper of defensiveness. The campaign preceding our recent primaries consisted, on one side at least, of attacks, insinuations and defensive utterances, only intended to arouse opposition, and

often without the mention of a constructive purpose. Similarly men have been lending themselves to the encouragement of "blocks" in the Nation, all emphasizing the defensive spirit making against the common weal; so that these statesmen who should help our industrial situation, have only lent themselves to accentuate the temper that blocks co-operative purpose.

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home and abroad, and of protecting the American manufacturer. In America we never again will produce enough hides for this country, the greatest shoe maker in the world. Yet

high duty is placed on hides. The result is obvious—high prices at home and ruined industries abroad.

Wool is in the same category. Its production is steadily falling behind the consumption of the country, yet the same game of high tariff is persisted in. All production is based upon division of labor, and tariff is exactly the same. We have come to a point when the vague cry of "protection for infant industries" must give way to sane consideration of division of production among all the countries of the world.

Rubia produces nothing but sugar and soft sun and soil produce it most abundantly. She manufactures nothing.

With, therefore, we expect her to trade with us—and that is what foreign trade means—then we must not expect her to put a tariff on the products of us and then place a ban on her commodity. These and similar subjects are not to be solved by politics but by economic thinking, most successful in this present industrial and economic impasse.

The importance of industrial accounting to the executive, and the new features of the federal revenue law for the purpose of examinations on taxation and industrial administration. "Statistics compiled by the Government show that out of 250,000 business corporations in this country not more than 5 per cent of the total

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 17. AFTER listening to the interpellations who intended at the opening of the French Chamber of Deputies to overthrow M. Poincaré one can only conclude that the Prime Minister is more firmly fixed in the saddle than ever. The criticism launched against him fell very flat and already the Chamber is tired of orators. It is extremely unlikely that it will consent to hear the whole of the two score of speakers who announced their desire to interpellate M. Poincaré. The probability is that the Chamber already having heard enough M. Poincaré will himself one of these days mount the tribune and deliver an important pronouncement both on foreign policy and on domestic matters. In any case it has already become safe to say that M. Poincaré, who had lost some ground during the reparation crisis, regained it during the Near East crisis and has now nothing to fear from the parliamentary opposition.

In well-informed Paris salons the report is current, according to "Excelsior," that the Prince of Wales is now busy collecting pearls for a superb necklace which he is building up with the assistance of experts who have received instructions to match the pearls with scrupulous care before making any fresh addition to the collier. It is recalled that Lord Lascelles, previous to his engagement to Princess Mary, also purchased the finest pearls then to be had in the market.

Evidently we must take seriously the French campaign for economy. While the ministers are endeavoring to reduce the expenditure of their departments and to balance the general budget M. Manoury, the Minister of the Interior, is concerned at the prodigious waste of beautiful things that belong to the patrimony of France. Priceless carpets, magnificent furniture, wonderful tapestries are in daily use in the government offices. The question arises whether this usage is permissible and M. Manoury has just decided that it is not. The other day he noticed with concern that a very handsome Louis XIV "Savonnerie" carpet, which adorned the floor of his study was beginning to show signs of wear and losing the brilliancy of its colors. He sent for an inspector of Beaux-Arts and learned to his surprise that the carpet—which is national property—was estimated at 1,000,000 francs but that if it were put up for public auction it would fetch between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs. "That is far too expensive for me," remarked the Minister. "I have this treasure removed. A modern carpet is quite good enough for my use."

Three historic gala coaches are to be added to the Triumphant Museum, which already contains those of the Consulate, the First Empire and the Restoration as well as the Sedan chairs and sleighs used by Louis XIV, Louis XV and Marie Leszcinska, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The latest additions are the coach which was used by Tsar Nicholas II and the Tsarina on their first visit to France in 1896; a very old one from the French Embassy with the Vatican; and one used by the French Ambassador to Russia.

M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, in unveiling a monument to the men of Dinan who fell in the war, reviewed the reparations question. He dealt at some length with the Lubersac-Stinnes agreements, which he promoted. "These agreements," remarked the Minister, "represent for France in particular 20,000,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 francs worth of labor or supplies of materials. This means the possibility of the recovery of a portion of our bill against Germany." Passing to the question of the Sarre mines, M. Le Troquer pointed out that their output had been considerably increased under the management of French engineers, and this to the great satisfaction of the miners themselves. "A way has been found," added M. Le Troquer, "to produce with Sarre coal a metallurgical coke equaling that of the Ruhr. Moreover, very rich petroliferous products are now obtained by distilling Sarre coke. This invention will enable France to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, metallurgical nation in the world."

The experiments at Aberwack near Brest have taken the utilization of tidal power a stage further. There is a barrage of 150 meters. There are four groups of turbines which as the sea ebbs and flows set in motion alternators which are in casements of reinforced cement. Each alternator will furnish a current of 1500 volts. At the same time a fresh water station on the Rance will regulate the energy produced. M. Le Troquer says that once the necessary plant is laid down it will be possible to supply from this point sufficient electric power to serve the whole of Western France.

Everything in France ends in chansons, and therefore Pierrot must be honored. He has now his statue to commemorate the gallant part he played in the war. Ministers went down to see the unveiling of a lifelike figure in white robes, black ruff and small skull cap. Pierrot stands in stone singing his eternal song. It was explained that while the soldiers were fighting the cabarets and the music halls were inventing cheerful songs which were caught up by the civilians and were whistled in the trenches and kept up the spirits of the whole country. In the dark and gray hours the modern troubadours of France laughed and exalted the national sentiment. "Le Père La Victoire" and "La Madeleine," says M. Reibel, are worthy to be set side by side with "La Marseillaise." So Pierrot has his statue.

Everybody who has come in contact with Louis Dubois, the retiring presi-

dent of the Reparation Commission, must regret his disappearance from the Hotel Astoria. He was certainly a conscientious man of fine scruples, and, although one could not accept his estimate of Germany's capacity, nor agree with him as to the best methods of forcing Germany to pay, it could not be denied that he was a careful, serious-minded delegate, who sought only to do the right thing. He has felt very much the suggestion that he was a mere puppet of the French Prime Minister, compelled to do his bidding and having no independent ideas. M. Dubois protested that on the contrary he has been exceedingly jealous of the autonomy of the commission. One may believe him, although for the most part he and M. Poincaré seem to have thought alike. The intention was to make the commission a juridical body, in which politics should play no part. Unfortunately, the governments have from the beginning interfered with its functions. There was a serious difference of opinion between the French delegate and the French Prime Minister concerning the acceptance of six months' bonds from Germany instead of cash, and, like a high-minded man, M. Dubois resigned.

The furniture, the books, and other possessions of Edmond Rostand, were sold at Arnaga near Cambu in the Basque country. From Paris, from Biarritz, and from many other parts, admirers of the poet came. There were thousands of rare and ancient books. There were also hundreds of modern books with the inscription of their famous authors. The house of Rostand is a big chalet which looks out on the Pyrenees. It was a beautiful retreat for the most celebrated French writer of his age when he grew weary of the swift life of the boulevards and the existence of the Paris theaters.

The ne—that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was to create a rôle in a new play by Sacha Guitry has now been confirmed. Lucien Guitry will be her partner. The names of the two illustrious artists will thus be brought together on the same placard in the current season. The play is a comedy in four acts which will be represented at the Théâtre Edouard VII at a rate which is still to be fixed. The title is not yet known. Sacha Guitry has read his play to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the presence of Mme. Yvonne Printemps and Lucien Guitry. The great actress has declared herself full of enthusiasm for the rôle which has been written for her. The representation of Adam et Ève in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will play at her own theater will be postponed till after her appearance at the Théâtre Edouard VII. Her admirers will have this year several opportunities to render homage to her wonderful talent and indefatigable activity.

USE OF OLD PAPER SAVES FORESTS

More Than 300,000 Acres Un-cut Through Waste Utilization

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—More than 300,000 acres of timber in the United States have been preserved this year for the future by the use of waste paper in the manufacture of new.

Greil Collins, president of the Book Paper Manufacturers Association, told the members at their meeting here today.

"The shortage of waste paper in the United States today is more than a business problem of the paper industry," he said. "It is a conservation problem involving the forests of the entire country."

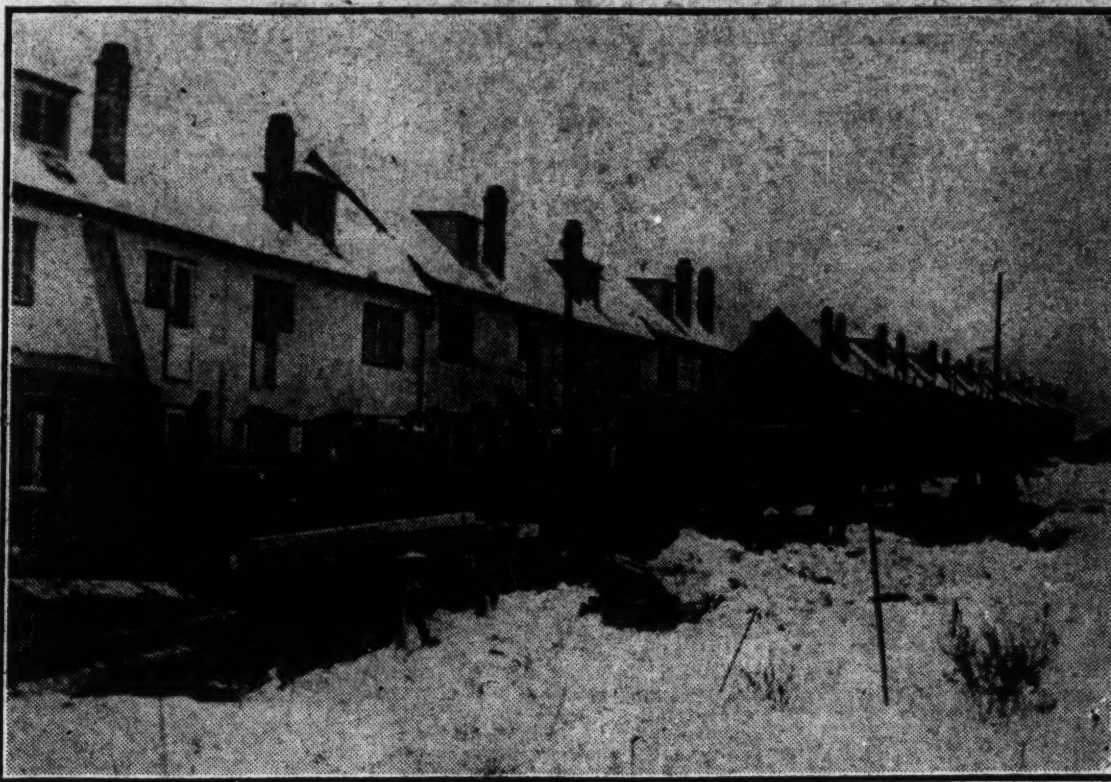
"Every ton of waste paper that is used by the paper mills means just so much of our forest resources saved for the future. Taking good pulp wood land as an example, it can be said that the use of six tons of waste paper is equal to the saving of one acre of timber from devastation. This is no small matter when it is considered that the paper industry will use in 1922 nearly 2,000,000 tons of waste paper."

BIBLE SUNDAY TO BE OBSERVED ON NOV. 26

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The last Sunday in November has been designated as Bible Sunday by the American Bible Society and will be observed in churches throughout the country with special programs.

The experiments at Aberwack near Brest have taken the utilization of tidal power a stage further. There is a barrage of 150 meters. There are four groups of turbines which as the sea ebbs and flows set in motion alternators which are in casements of reinforced cement. Each alternator will furnish a current of 1500 volts. At the same time a fresh water station on the Rance will regulate the energy produced. M. Le Troquer says that once the necessary plant is laid down it will be possible to supply from this point sufficient electric power to serve the whole of Western France.

Everybody who has come in contact with Louis Dubois, the retiring presi-



Type of House Being Built in Austria for People of Small Means. The Allmannsdorf-Getsendorf Settlement Is Shown Under Construction

Complete material for the observance of the day has been prepared by the society, and now is ready for distribution. This material will consist of three special pieces of literature which will be sent free to all pastors or Sunday school superintendents who propose to observe the day.

ORNITHOLOGISTS UNION WILL MEET

Fortieth Annual Session to Be Held in Chicago Oct. 24-26

Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The American Ornithologists Union will hold its fortieth annual meeting at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Oct. 24 to 26. The union, which is the largest organization of its kind in the world, has a membership of about 1450, scattered throughout the United States, most of the provinces of Canada and many foreign countries. The Chicago meeting will be the first ever held in the Mississippi Valley.

Announcement will then be made of the Brewster Memorial Medal, to be awarded during the coming year for the most comprehensive paper on American birds, also announcement of plans concerning a research fund for promotion of ornithological work.

Among papers to be read will be several relating to the results of recent work in banding birds in the United States and Canada, and there also will be a special report from the European bird banding station on the Baltic Sea. Among papers on recent field work will be important summaries of explorations in South America and in the South Pacific, conducted by expeditions under the direction of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

A special exhibit of bird paintings, the latest work of American artists, and an exhibit of motion pictures of birds will constitute other important features of the program.

BELGIAN SIX YEARS IN LEARNING HE HAS CHAIR AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Dr. Henri Pirenne, noted historian and Belgian author, who is lecturing here this week, has been a professor of Princeton University for six years, but had no knowledge of the fact until he made his visit here. In 1916, after he had been deported into the interior of Germany from Belgium, where he taught in the University of Ghent, the members of the Princeton faculty arranged to have him made a lecturer in the university, and through President Wilson appealed to the Kaiser for his release from prison.

The Kaiser refused the request, and did not inform the captive of the activities in his behalf. It was not until he came here to speak on the "Origin of the Cities of Western Europe" that he was informed of his status as a faculty member. He called the affair "a good American joke."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS HAS HOUSING SCHEME FOR AUSTRIA'S NEEDY

The success of the land settlement movement in Austria may be one answer to the question of how people living in the poorer (peasant) districts of large cities can secure homes for themselves, according to Raymond Unwin, prominent British town planner now on a visit to the United States. Mr. Unwin was in Austria the past summer and made a report on the settlements to the Society of Friends.

The Relief Mission of the Society of Friends has been carrying on a very helpful work in advising on the settlement projects, giving small contributions of money and in establishing and maintaining canteens for the settlement workers.

The planning of the settlements is being done in an orderly and comprehensive manner by the Town Planning Department of Vienna, which selects sites and approves layout plans. The establishment of non-alcoholic canteens by the Friends Relief Mission has added to the comfort and convenience of the workers. Five soda fountains for the canteens have been donated and co-operative stores and soup kitchens are being established from the profits of the canteens. Owing to the rapid rise of the cost of living in Austria, and to the increased price of building materials, temporary huts of brick and wood, containing a kitchen and one room, which can be built by the men themselves, are being constructed. In time these huts will be enlarged into the ordinary type of settlement house.

The August report of the Friends Relief Mission states that, "the catastrophic drop in the krona makes it more and more essential for the people to be housed outside the town and to be in a position to grow a good proportion of their own food. The land settlement movement is proving itself an efficient lever for intensive food production and its development."

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Men's \$3.50 and \$4 FALL HATS \$2.47

For men and young men; plain and silk finished in all the new fall shades and shapes. \$1.50 All Wool Caps. For men or boys, in a variety of plaid and plain materials; all have non-breakable bills. 97c. Jones—Walnut St., First Floor.

Mina Taylor Dresses

AT LOW PRICES \$1.95 \$2.95 \$3.95 "Look Your Best All the Time!" In the Mina Taylor slogan. The Harzfeld-Mina Taylor idea is that a woman spends more time in her own home than out of it, and that is the why of these beautiful dresses that keep you looking well ALL THE TIME.

HARZFELD'S

Petticoat Lane, Kansas City

"The House of Courtesy" Berkson Bros

Women's Apparel 1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

omment will greatly assist in the production of certain raw materials. If this movement can be adequately supported it will assist more in the stabilization of the krona than any financial operation, for it is founded on the sound economic basis of self-help and production.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES CAUSE INDICTMENT

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 18.—C. Fred Edwards, wealthy manufacturer, pleaded not guilty in Common Pleas Court yesterday afternoon to the charge of violating the corrupt practices act in his unsuccessful campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination at the August primary election.

Mr. Edwards, the first candidate in West Virginia ever indicted for excessive campaign expenditures, admitted in his statement of expenses filed with the Secretary of State, that he spent approximately \$96,000 in seeking the nomination. The state law permitted a total expenditure of less than \$5000.

The Afternoon Frock

is one of the most useful articles of a woman's apparel—it is worn for most occasions which occur in the day time. The woman who values her appearance would do well to select an afternoon frock from our wonderful stock of stylish, exclusive models, ranging in price from \$80 upward.

Wood Brothers

1020-22-24-26 Walnut KANSAS CITY

Kayser Chamossette Gloves

Gloves that look as though they are made of leather, yet wear like leather, yet cost but half the price. The popular shades of the season. Ask for Kayser Chamossette Gloves.

CHEVROLET UTILITY COUPE

Low Priced, High Grade All Year Car \$680.00 f. o. b. Plant, Mich. Chevrolet Motor Company 1901 GRAND AVENUE, Kansas City, Mo.

Lula M. Ashbury

HAT AND FEATHER SHOP 202-308 Macao Building Unusual Values in Street and Dress Hats \$15.00 1122 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

Electrical Chandeliers

A Complete Line Medium Priced Electrical Chandeliers Send for Catalogue. Western Chandelier Co. 1421 GRAND KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONKEY STEAM DYE WORKS CO. CLEANERS AND DYERS

3120-22 Troost Avenue KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 28 years of financial service.

NEBRASKA SECRETARY OF STATE TO RUN AGAIN AT DRY'S REQUEST

Mr. Amsberry Will Make His Campaign as Avowed Opponent of Any Attempt to Modify Prohibition

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Upon petition of a large number of Republicans and Democrats who refuse to support either party's nominee for that office, Darius M. Amsberry, Secretary of State, has consented to be a candidate for re-election. In a measure, his candidacy will raise a wet and dry issue, though being brought forward so late in the campaign, it is unlikely to become of foremost importance.

The new Constitution makes the Secretary of State a member of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, and thus places in the hands of that official, the Governor and the Attorney-General great power that dry leaders in Nebraska are not willing should come under the control of men whose affiliations in the past have been with the liquor interests.

In consenting to run, Mr. Amsberry said that he had always been for prohibition and that he viewed with alarm the effort to nullify it by amendment of the Volstead Act, and to control state and national government in the interests of liquor propagandists.

include suedes and capes moderately priced at 1.75 and 1.95

Suedes, sturdy quality, outseam sewn, in tan or gray; pair, 1.75. Cape Gloves, outseam sewn, brown or tan, pair, 1.95.

Also Men's Gloves in all leathers, colors and weights, lined or unlined, at very moderate pricings.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chisholm Millinery

(602 Linwood Boulevard) Linwood Boulevard & Gillham Road. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Exclusive and Individual Hats and Novelties. Special Attention devoted to Girls from eight to eighteen years.

STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY

2029 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

Hadden-Woodin

218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo. EXCLUSIVE MODES Fall Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats, Capes

K. C. House and Window Cleaning Co.

Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr. Phone Harrison 6916 KANSAS CITY

Lowis

STORAGE BATTERIES Electrical Service for Automobiles 1818 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo. 817 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

Walk-Over SHOES

1111 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. MEN WOMEN

CENTRAL EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Kansas City 1019 Grand Avenue Checking and Savings Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes

YOU CAN'T FORGET ABC 123

1117 McGee Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL MURRAY

"Say it with Flowers" 1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MADAM PRISER

Designer and Maker of distinctive gowns for dinner, church and street wear. 600 Lillis Bldg. Harrison 4438

KEISTER

Ladies' Tailor and Designer Latest Models and Materials. 600 Lillis Bldg. Harrison 6962 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Myron Green

Where else do they serve bread and rolls like I serve at my Cafeterias? My ear's to the ground listening for an answer.

Myron Green Cafeterias 1113-15 Walnut Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

STOVES HARDWARE HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ZAHNER MANUFACTURING CO. 1215 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

We install complete equipment for Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Hotel and Institution Kitchens. Catalog on request.

PEACOCK FUEL CO. Coal and Fuel

"Courtesy and Promptness" 2017 Walnut KANSAS CITY, MO. Grand 3883

W.B. Schneider Meat Co.

WHOLESALE Hotel and Restaurant Supplies Including Quality Meats—Fancy Groceries Poultry—Eggs—Cheese 518-520 WALNUT STREET Also Retail Cash and Carry Markets 620 Walnut Street 1117 McGee Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

Standart Janitor Supply Co

Housecleaning Supplies 327 East 11th Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

Our Annual Book Sale October 14th to 21st, 1922

This is our Seventh Annual Book Sale and embraces several classes of literature—work of American and foreign authors, brought about through the co-operation of leading publishers.

Each year brings greater enthusiasm from the reading public for good books, and this year should be no exception, especially as the values offered are worth while. Special low prices have been placed on Good Books, enabling one to purchase now for gifts.

There are many excellent sets in this Sale.

Walnut Street Floor Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

Kansas City, Mo.

HORSE TO BE FREED OF FARM DRUDGERY

Tractor Eventually to Do Heavier Work, Agricultural Expert Tells Implement Makers

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Education of the farmer to the need of improved equipment is the best method of selling farm machinery, Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, today told those assembled here for the annual convention of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. He said in part:

Don't worry because the farmer seems more prone to buy a new automobile than a tractor. From that automobile the farmer's son is learning mechanics, and he is certain to demand a tractor when father concludes to do some riding in the automobile and let the boy do some tussling with furrows.

American-made machinery 50 years ago took the rake, the hoe and scythe from the hands of women, and all lovers of horses will rejoice when the burden of heavy work is taken from the most intelligent of domestic animals.

Economic law already has adjudicated between the efficiency of the tractor and the horse. A survey of the horse and mule population just completed shows that there are 1,000,000 fewer horses and mules than before the war.

Cultivation Alone Efficacious

Cultivation, he declared, is the only method of coping with the boll-weevil, which destroys annually one-third of the cotton crop. Government and college experts agree that chemicals are useless, he said. In this instance, he pointed out that equipment manufacturers could perform a needed service.

"And don't forget the boys and girls," he said. "There are a million or two of them now in farm clubs, and in a few years the boy will be driving a tractor and the girl determining whether or not there shall be a lighting plant on the farm."

Present-day methods of dealing with the farmer point in the same direction as those which caused the decay of Egypt's early agricultural industry. J. B. Bartholomew of Peoria, Ill., warned the convention in the course of his address. He said:

The ancient Egyptians established agriculture on a profitable basis almost 3000 years ago, and then allowed their work to lapse because it was made unprofitable.

They learned the different character of soils that could best be used to raise the various kinds of crops. They employed a system of crop rotation to maintain the fertility of the soil and it is said they used agricultural implements and made improvements on them from time to time.

Established Drainage System They established a system of drainage and irrigation. They prospered until the so-called Barbarian period, when those who were considered successful prior to or above them saw fit to take from their stores all they had, leaving the farmer only enough for bare necessities.

We now are treating the farmer a little more gently than he was treated during the Barbarian days, but the Secretary of Agriculture recently sounded a warning and outlined what is likely to happen should the American farmer become indifferent and cease to produce under the present system.

The big problem involved must be solved along two lines, and while one is transportation, the big thing is a financial plan to enable foreign countries where modern farm implements and methods are needed to obtain them from the United States and other countries where they may be procured.

LIVESTOCK SHOWS HIGH STANDARDS

Records Expected to Be Broken at Chicago Exposition

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—American agriculture has successfully withstood the strain of readjustment from war-time conditions, if attendance and exhibits at state fairs are any indication, according to B. H. Helde, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, who has just completed a tour of the principal agricultural shows of the country.

"Wherever I went," said Mr. Helde, "I was impressed with the high standard of the live stock displayed and with the enthusiasm evinced for better agriculture. The dark days of the deflation period have happily given way to an era of advancement along practical lines that augur well for the future. Interest in improved live stock was particularly noticeable, as

MIDDLE WEST POWER COMPANY BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW PLANT

Located at Grand Tower, Ill., on Bank of Mississippi River. Eventual Capacity Will Be 100,000 Kilowatts

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Ground for an electrical power plant on the east bank of the Mississippi River at Grand Tower, has been broken by the Middle West Power Company. Engineers say this will prove the most important development ever outlined for that section of the State.

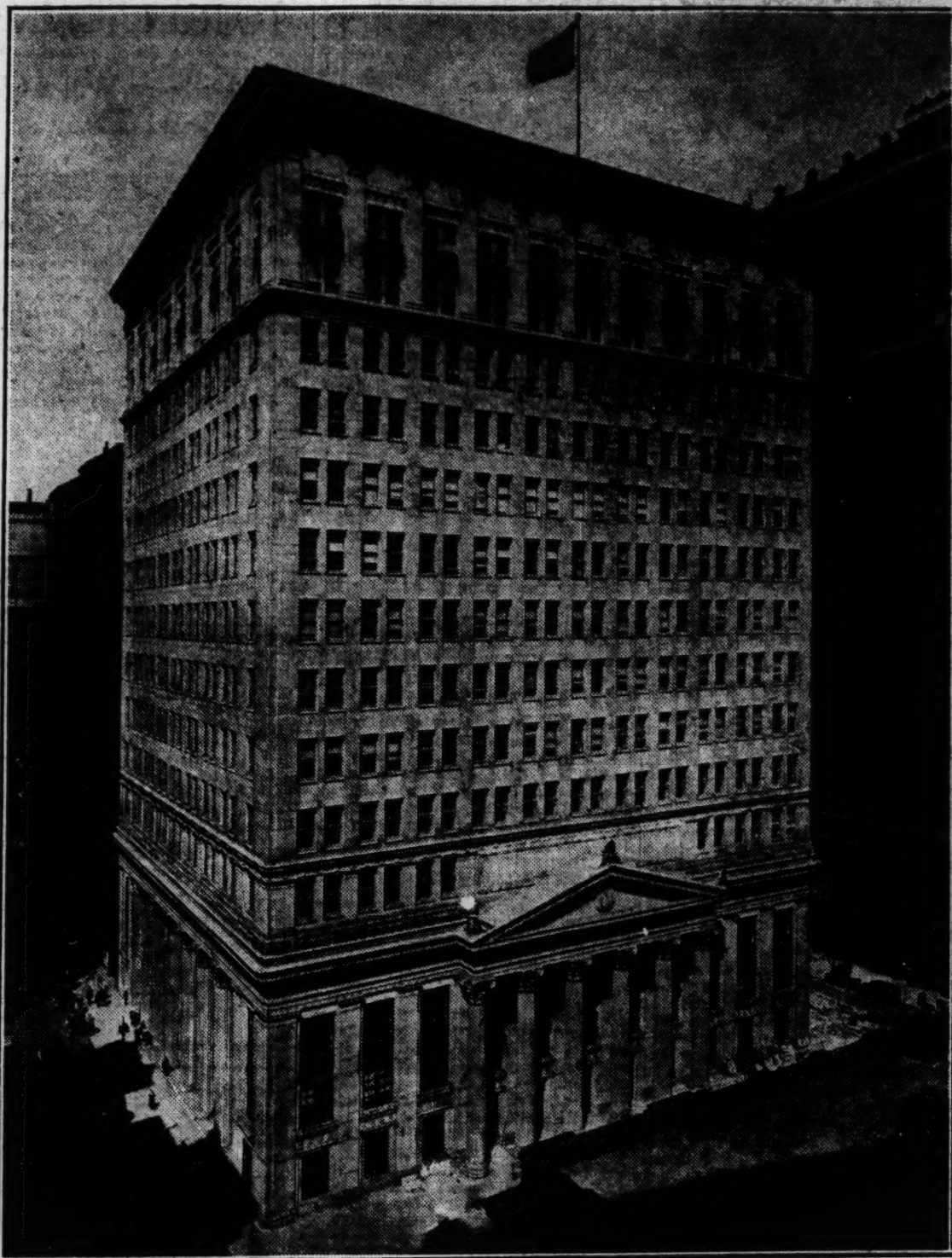
Building plans call for an electric station with a generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, or nearly 135,000 horse power, representing an investment of \$12,000,000. With plentiful coal and water available, it is intended to increase capacity to keep pace with any increase in the intended demand.

The first unit is to be of 25,000 kilowatts capacity. That part of the building to be completed first will be capable of housing generating equipment twice that size. The new station will be of the highest type of modern construction. Generating electric current under steam pressure of 350 pounds, it will have the distinction, along with the plant being built by the Public Service Company

of Northern Illinois, at Waukegan, of having a higher pressure than any other station in the country.

The new Grand Tower plant will furnish electric energy to the Central Illinois Public Service Company, 187 Central and Southern Illinois cities and towns. The latter company has a large power plant at Muddy, near Harrisburg. The two plants will be tied together by a 66,000-volt steel tower transmission line. With one plant on the east and the other on the west of the big bituminous coal fields, they will unite to pour electric energy into the heart of the field and the mines will be insured a continuous service from the other two sources. Both are subsidiaries of the Middle West Utilities Company.

The site has become a beehive of activity. Railway entrances have been staked and great quantities of building equipment already are on the ground. The turbine, boilers, stokers and other equipment for the first generating unit have been contracted for. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by next fall.



New Home of Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago

Transfer of All Activities from the Old Building to the New, It Is Expected, Will Be Completed by Nov. 1. The Chicago Clearing House Also Will Be in This Building

FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING FINISHED

Transfer to Be Completed by First of Next Month

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The new home of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is ready for occupancy. Transfer of all the facilities of the seventh federal reserve district offices will be effected before Nov. 1, and by that time the machinery will be in motion and functioning as efficiently as before, despite the moving process. The structure covers half a city block, being 160 by 160 feet. It rises 15 stories over a three-story basement. It is conveniently located in the heart of the financial district, at the foot of La Salle Street, adjacent to the Board of Trade.

The many departments necessary for operation of the reserve bank eventually will occupy the entire building. For the time being, the Chicago Clearing House will have one floor. The first floor will house the bond department, that branch of the service with which the general public comes most in contact. Much of the business already has been transferred to the new building.

EDITOR HOLDS PRESS HAS EDUCATED MANY

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—More people in the United States have "newspaper educations," and have been without other schooling than what they have acquired through reading, than most folks realize. E. W. Howe, founder of the Atchison Globe, one of Kansas' distinctive newspapers, declared in an address at the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, at Northwestern University.

Mr. Howe believed, however, that newspaper readers had been "spoiled" by too much flattery on the part of "circulation boosters." He told his hearers that he now was editing a monthly in which he turned the tables on the reader, "talked plain" to him, and corrected him when he needed such attention, and he added, "If he doesn't like it, I send his subscription money back."

COMMITTEES TO ACT TO SAVE PULP WOOD

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A forestry committee from the lake states will co-operate with committees from other states in determining the best methods of handling and preserving the pulp-wood forests to produce a continuous supply for the paper mills. It was announced yesterday at the woodland section of the American Paper and Pulp Association meetings here.

The cut of pulp wood has been far below normal this year, according to the report of O. M. Porter, secretary of the section. His information indicated that the New England mills have pulp wood for only one year instead of the usual 18 months.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS ENGINEERING ACCORD

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Possibility of reciprocal registration of engineers with Canada and Mexico is being in-

vestigated by a committee appointed by the council of state boards of engineering examiners. Engineers going into Canada cannot practice unless registered in that country. Mexico has given notice that United States engineers will not be allowed to practice in Mexico without equal recognition for their engineers.

Rules agreed upon provide that an engineer registered in one state may be permitted to practice in other states which are parties to the agreement. Sixteen states are represented in the agreement.

Be a Capitalist A Savings Bank Account is more than a financial protection—it makes you a capitalist and gives you a standing in business circles, it also affords you "ready cash" when investment opportunity comes. \$1 will start a Savings Account here.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

Four Convenient Loop Shops Spoehr 106 N. STATE ST. 172 W. ADAMS ST. 17 S. DEARBORN ST. MICHIGAN AT LAKE CHICAGO, ILL.

Specialists in the Specialties of Good Things to Eat. Our five course dinners are town talk—served from 5 to 8 P. M. The Kiddies prefer our pure sugar hard candies.

On Saturdays we always have on sale from our ovens Pecan Rolls (Schnecken) at 60c a doz. Orders shipped promptly by parcel post.

Vocalion Red Records The New Old Story Hold Thou My Hand No. 14350 Still, Still With Thee No. 14311 Day by Day the Manna Fell No. 14309 75c each—add 10c for post and pack Victor, Sonora, Brunswick, Edison, Cheney and Vocalion Phonographs WILSON BROADWAY MUSIC CO. 1142 Wilson Ave. and 4444 Sheridan Rd., CHICAGO

CHICAGO WILL PASS ON ZONE LAW SOON

Draft of Ordinance Virtually Is Completed—Public Hearings Are to Begin Dec. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Chicago zoning ordinance, upon which experts have been working for more than a year, will be submitted to the people, Dec. 1, for public hearings required by law before submission of the measure to the City Council, H. T. Frost, chief of staff of the Chicago Zoning Commission, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This ordinance, virtually completed form, has certain features which make it in many ways superior to the zoning ordinances of other large cities, the commission believes. A difference worthy of note is in the way the classifications of uses of properties is determined. The common form of zoning ordinance, according to Mr. Frost, either permits or bans wholly the manufacture, for instance, of certain articles within specified areas. Under the Chicago ordinance, however, while manufacturing will be confined to well-defined areas, the restrictions will not deal with manufacturing in general, but rather with the various processes.

Mr. Frost illustrates this distinction by the mention of soap manufacture. Many cities, he said, put this into a group of undesirable manufactures which are compelled to locate in removed sections. The Chicago Zoning Commission, however, having studied soap manufacture, finds that certain processes are not obnoxious, therefore in that part of the ordinance relating to general manufacturing areas, these processes of soap manufacture are permitted, while, as elsewhere, the obnoxious methods are banned. This method of treating industrial questions has required a great deal of search and study on the part of the commission.

Another difference in the Chicago ordinance lies in its method of dealing with building heights. Whereas other cities have controlled size by limiting area and height independently of each other, this ordinance limits size by limiting cubical content, which works out by limiting both height and area in a combined provision.

A board of appeals is provided for in the ordinance. After adoption of zoning, this board serving permanently will have charge of all zoning regulation. The commission will go out of existence when its work is completed, and the zoning ordinance made effective.

MUSIC MEMORY TEST IS PROPOSED

School Children in Novel Contest in Illinois City

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18 (Special).—A music memory contest among the school children of this city is being conducted under the auspices of the Illinois State Journal, which is working in co-operation with the musical interests of the city under the general chairmanship of Miss Kathryn Baxter, musical supervisor of the city schools. The Journal plans to print each

FISH WILL ENJOY CHICAGO AQUARIUM

Cooling Tank and Carbonic Gas Equipment to Bring Comfort to Underwater World

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—With the cornerstone laid, the aquarium at Lincoln Park is rapidly rising above its foundations. The \$150,000 structure is the second of a projected group of three zoological buildings, the completed Lion House standing north, the Aquarium in the center and the proposed Monkey House, south.

The new aquarium is to be the largest one with fresh water in the United States. It will not equal the New York aquarium, which has salt water, according to E. H. Clark, the architect. The Chicago establishment, he said, will be about the same size as that in Boston.

In addition to providing an aquatic museum, the new institution will hatch fish with which to stock Illinois lakes and streams. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of January.

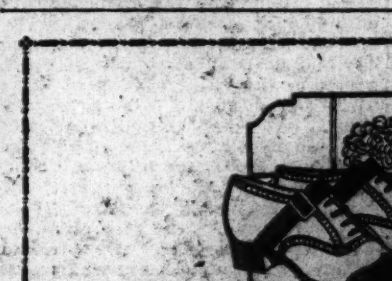
Compressors, condensers, motors, cooling tank and coils, carbonic anhydride gas—in short, a complete refrigerating system and equipment for keeping water circulating in the fish tanks, is to be installed for the comfort of the occupants.

Air at 25 pounds pressure is to be pumped into the tanks at the bottom. Two 3600-gallon gravity tanks are to be placed high enough up to permit carrying on for a short time in case both of the alternate air pumping systems get out of order at the same time.

The building is to be of brick and stone, with a tile roof, and it is to be one story high. North and south public entrances are planned. Tanks will be lighted by skylights and electricity.

VALUABLE LAND RECLAIMED

CHILLIWACK, B. C., Oct. 13.—Thirty-three thousand acres of land reclaimed from Furnas Lake will be ready for settlement next spring, according to reports of the engineers in charge. The soil is very fertile and there are hundreds of applications on file to purchase plots there.



A Sport Oxford produced by Foster in tan Norwegian grain leather with dark brown tips and straps—Appropriate Hosiery



THERE IS A DISTINCTIVE FOSTER SHOE FOR EVERY OCCASION

F.E. FOSTER & COMPANY

115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY

CHILDREN LIKE Bowman Milk Its creamy richness makes it a delightful drink. Insist on BOWMAN'S. CHICAGO

HOME FOLKS AND VISITORS The people who live in Chicago know the quality of our merchandise. Visitors learn it to their own satisfaction when they make their first purchase. FOR MEN Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves. FOR WOMEN Suits, Coats, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear. Ambrose J. Krier Wilson Ave. at Kenmore Chicago

Established 1899 Edgewater Laundry Company CLEANERS—DYERS LAUNDERERS 5555-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO We specialize in Family Wash and Dry Phone Edgewater 0800

Miss Rockwell Miss Stamata CAPITOL TEA ROOM In the Loop, Chicago Where particular people find Perfection in food, Reason in prices LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER Second Floor Republic Building State St. at Adams

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FLUFFY RUGS MADE FROM OLD RUGS HARMONY Rug and Carpet Cleaners 834 E. 35th Street Hyde Park 8767 CHICAGO

THE BIRCHWOOD FLORIST AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING J. L. ZENDER, Prop. WE BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME GROUNDS With Ornamental Shade Trees and Shrubbery 1012 Howard Tel. Rog. Park 9006 CHICAGO

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This Picture Shows How Chicago Is Reclaiming for Parks and Playgrounds a Quarter of a Mile or More of Land Along the North Shore District, Which Once Was Covered by the Waters of Lake Michigan

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. TO MEET ON DRY SOIL FOR FIRST TIME

Representatives of 40 Nations and 1,000,000 Women
Will Gather in Philadelphia in November

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—From Burma to the Argentine, women of the world organized in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for "purity, peace and prohibition" are turning thought forward toward the time of their great rally. This falls in November at Philadelphia, where for the first time the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet on dry soil.

Whether are coming representatives of the women of 40 nations to behold for themselves and to tell the story back home. More than 1,000,000 women are enrolled in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The echoes of this American meeting will reverberate through homes in many a foreign land.

among the native women in other lands, so as to make the movement native, not imported. So one of the outstanding figures in the world movement is Shi Ma Lei, president of the China W. C. T. U., far better known to the W. C. T. U. as Dr. Mary Stone, from the name she took when a student in this country.

In the Far East the W. C. T. U. lays its stress on purity and the elimination of drugs and opium, prohibition being there not the problem in the west. All around the globe the W. C. T. U. workers have the same interest in peace.

Large delegations from England and Canada and Toronto are expected.

The interest of British and Canadian women in the World's W. C. T. U. is illustrated in the places they fill in the organization. The presidency was originally bestowed on the Countess of Carlisle. The two honorary secretaries are Miss Agnes E. Slack of Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Mrs. Reed Johnson of Barrie, Ont., Canada. The remaining general officer is an American, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president at large of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole is honorary treasurer of the world organization.

After a day's intermission, the annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. will follow the World's W. C. T. U., running from Nov. 17-19. The latter will be held in the Academy of Music, the former in Chambers Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Many of the delegates, particularly those from abroad, will go to Toronto for the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism and the international student conference arranged by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Nov. 24-29.

The Retreat of the Bird Army

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

NEWS item of the day states that the wild geese are going south, flying low. As this date, Oct. 8, is unusually early for the passage of these far travelers, their unseasonable flight is interpreted as signifying that a period of storm and cold weather is about to set in. While it seems that instinct prompts these and other birds to take such measures for self-protection, it often follows that events do not bear out this prediction, and they run away from a danger that never presents itself. Perhaps the error is in the judgment of men as to the reasons for their movements, rather than in the instinct which seems to guide them.

The bird army is now pretty generally in full retreat. Our feathered friends, which have held undisturbed possession of the northland during the months of summer, with the advent of autumn "fold their tents, like the Arabs, and as silently steal away." They are on the wing in squadrons, battalions, divisions, the flocks sometimes made of several varieties, journeying happily along together, their numbers greatly augmented by the youngsters, which represent the season's increase to the migrants which came to us so joyously in the springtime. Unless an unseasonably cold spell hasten the late fliers, the southward movement is much more leisurely than the northward flight. There is less regularity with the departure of the birds than with their arrival, for weather conditions play a more important part in their movements in the autumn. While the tender varieties—warblers, flycatchers, humming birds, and others—leave at a pretty well defined date, many of the sturdier families, enticed by warm days, if the food supply is sufficient, linger in the neighborhood of their summer homes perhaps for several weeks after the going of the vanguard. In fact, scattering members of several families which regularly winter in the middle south will remain in New England all winter, if they can find food and a satisfactory shelter. Certain varieties, like the flycatcher, are driven, perforce, to a climate where their food supply is assured; while seed-eaters, like the sparrows, can remain much farther north.

A Brief "Stop-Over" and Then on Again

Just now the white-throated sparrows from northern New England, and their aristocratic cousins, the white-crowned sparrows from their summer homes in far-away Labrador, are in evidence in the shrubbery about the lawns and gardens in the vicinity of Boston. Their call-notes are frequently heard, but they are not in song. The unusually warm days of early October, however, seem to inspire some singers that are supposed to have been out of song for two months or more. Purple finches, song sparrows and chickadees, during the warm days, have trilled dainty snatches of melody quite reminiscent of the spring. It also seems that the youngsters are frequently caught in the act of "tuning up."

Often a note of sadness comes to one watching the departure of the feathered songsters. Something has gone out of our daily experience. Perhaps we do not quite realize all they mean to us until they leave us. Life in the open is, a little less interesting, and a shade of loneliness would creep in with the frequenter of the open places, were he not cheered by the fact that these friends of the summer have gone where they will be much better provided for than they possibly could be amid the rigors of our northern winters.

With the increased interest in bird life manifest on every hand, there is a growing desire to protect and encourage these friends of man in every practical way. In this regard the crucial period seems to have passed, and they may be reasonably sure of more kindly treatment in the future. The distant travelers, however, cross territories to the south, beyond the confines of the United States, where little attention as yet has been given to the problem of bird protection. Not

having been awakened to the value of bird life to mankind, the inhabitants of the countries to the south appear to be quite ready to destroy these faithful allies whenever opportunity offers.

Interesting Facts From Leg Banding

Through the returns received by the Bird Banding Association, many interesting facts are being learned relative to the travel of birds in migration, some of which quite disprove what has been believed hitherto. It seems probable that after a considerable period of time enough facts will have been gathered to lead to definite and reliable conclusions as to many phases of bird life hitherto unknown. Every person interested in the subject—and who is not?—should report each bird that falls into his hands, following exactly the instructions which appear on the band attached to the leg of the bird.

The problem of migration always brings up the interesting question of the summer habitat of birds. Why a given variety selects a certain locality for its summer home is not easily explained. Observers are well aware that individual groups have well-defined zones within the limits of which they rear their broods. The thrush family furnishes a good example. The wood thrush has the more southern habitat, ranging from the middle south to central New England. Overlapping their northern range, the vireo extends to northern New Hampshire and central Maine. The hermit, "the heavenly chorister," overlaps the vireo's habitat, extending to northern Maine, while the olive-backed is the dominant thrush in the spruce woods of northern Maine and southern Canada. Bicknell's thrush is found in mountainous regions within the zones of other thrushes, usually at elevations of 3000 feet and upward; while the Allen's gray-checked thrush is the most northern of all, extending in its summer haunts well up to the Arctic Circle. How wisely has Dame Nature made her plans! These brilliant songsters cover a broad belt, perhaps 2000 miles in extent, running far across the continent, in every section of which will be found some representative of this distinguished family. How much better than if all were grouped in a small radius! The sparrow family furnishes a similar example of distribution. Few families are grouped in a given locality, although swallows extending over a wide area, perhaps, are less scattered than any other species having so many varieties.

Some of the migratory movements of the birds are very interesting. The bobolink, for example, makes an unusual journey. Coming up from Brazil, their winter home, by way of the West Indies and Florida, they journey up the coast toward New England, then a portion of the army swings abruptly to the westward, reaching across the country nearly to the Rocky Mountains, a summer range which has been greatly extended in recent years. The return journey is made in reverse order, even though the route down the Mississippi River and across Central America to Brazil would be much shorter. Instinct seems to govern the course of their travels as definitely as it governs many other activities of bird life. The southward movement of the birds will continue well into November, when the migrants, with the exception of the stragglers here and there, will have departed.

Scarcely will the rear guard of the summer visitant have disappeared, when we shall begin to find strangers from the north who have come down to escape the extreme cold of the winter in Canada and northern New England. In consequence, the lover of birds will find a new interest, for the winter denizens are scarcely less attractive than our summer visitors, some having beautiful plumage. They are less in number and, of course, are not in song; but they greatly cheer the short, bleak days. As to their names and habits, more will be said later.

CHICAGO TO UTILIZE FOR PARKS LAND TAKEN FROM LAKE FRONT

Water Line of Lake Michigan Being Pushed Back for a
Quarter of a Mile Along the North Shore

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The task of pushing back the waterline of Lake Michigan a quarter of a mile or more along much of the North Shore section of Chicago, and of utilizing for parks, playgrounds, boulevards, golf links, and bathing beaches the filled-in land made available, has attracted nationwide interest.

The extension of Lincoln Park for several miles to the north is progressing rapidly—in fact, it is keeping pace with the extraordinary increase in population of the up-town Chicago district which it serves—that busy, thriving section of the city which is having its second annual exposition this week in the Broadway Armory.

The picture above shows one of the stretches of this long project which when completed will extend from Oak Street north to Devon Avenue, a distance of more than six miles. It depicts Belmont Harbor in a recent stage of construction. All the land shown, except that in the lower corners, was filled in. Included in the newly made land is that on which most of the boulevard system is laid, according to H. A. Marbach, engineer for the commissioners of Lincoln Park.

North of this improvement a breakwater is being placed along the entire shore line, out about a quarter of a mile, and the water in between is being made to give place to land. This filling-in process requires much time, but a new method found during the last year, by which the breakwater is built ahead of the filling in so that the lake itself will wash in quantities of sand, has helped to speed up the undertaking. Within a year, a distance of more than a half mile has been completely filled in, and cinders being used largely for the purpose.

The project, when completed, will have a long stretch of lagoons, connected at intervals with the lake, running its entire length. Then there will be wider areas for golf links, playgrounds, beaches, bridge paths, and long boulevard drives.

The park development is entirely under the direction of the Lincoln Park commissioners. The work of filling in has been finished practically to Irving Park boulevard.

Some filling in has been done on the outer edge of Belmont Harbor, but this is not shown in the picture. It is interesting to know that some of the most successful yacht races of recent years have been held off this harbor. While there was no great increase in the number of boats moored there, due in part to limitation of capacity, the races of the Chicago Yacht Club were more popular, and attracted greater general interest this year than ever before. Belmont Harbor yachts captured a majority of the important racing cups of the year, including the famous Chicago-Mackinac race and the Lipson Cup series for sloops of the R. universal class.

CHICAGO MASONRY MAKES DEPARTURE

For First Time Class Is Named
After Individual

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—For the first time in the history of Scottish Rite Masonry here a class of candidates now taking the work at Oriental Consistory is being named after an individual. This change in practice by the Chicago body comes after more than a half century and follows the practice of some consistories in the northern jurisdiction and a large number of bodies in the southern jurisdiction.

The illustrious George Mayhew Moulton, Thirty-Third Degree Mason, Past Commander of the Consistory here, who has headed all the Grand bodies of Illinois, an active worker in the Supreme Council and widely known throughout the country, was given the honor of having his name

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used in this connection. Mr. Moulton is internationally known in Masonry through his having been crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Thirty-Third Degree, in 1887, as the accredited representative of the Supreme Council of Venezuela, South America, to the Northern Jurisdiction, Supreme Council of the United States of America. His Masonic activities date back almost 50 years.

The class of 225 candidates was presented to Mr. Moulton for the first time on Monday night, while the Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection was opened ready to give the Fourteenth Degree of Grand Elect Mason. Mr. Moulton was presented by Julius Reynolds Kline, a prominent Mason, who on behalf of members of the Scottish Rite gave him appropriate presents. Later Mr. Moulton introduced a number of distinguished Masons, who recently at Cleveland received their Thirty-Third Degree. Appropriate Thirty-Third Degree jewels given by Consistory members were presented to all who had received this honor at Cleveland. State notables in Scottish Rite work addressed the candidates and members before the degree work was taken up.

Every degree from the Fourth to the Twentieth is being put on by teams. In the Consistory body proper above the Twentieth, the Prince of the Tabernacle Twenty-Fourth, Knight of St. Andrew Twenty-Ninth, Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander Thirty-First and Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret Thirty-Second are being given during this week.

MONTREAL FUR SALE
MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—At the seventh periodic fur sale held in Montreal, 500,000 raw pelts were disposed of for an amount totaling \$1,500,000, making the total receipts of the sales since their inauguration in 1920 in excess of \$13,000,000. Some 300 fur buyers were present at the sale.

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PULP MEN DISCUSS FORESTRY STATION

Would Have One Established in
Great Lakes Region

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Establishment of a forest experiment station in the lake states region, to study problems of reforestation, growth and protection of existing timber, was discussed here at the meeting of the woodlands section of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

Such a station, to be located in Wisconsin or Michigan, was requested for the coming year by the Department of Agriculture. If established, it will study forest problems in Ohio and Minnesota as well as among the pulpwood producing states.

Such stations are in existence in the southern states and in the Appalachian Mountain region. Stations in the lakes and New England sections are recommended and are being considered by the director of the budget.

The forestry question is to be one of the most important subjects to be discussed at the semi-annual meeting of the paper manufacturers of this country. Control of the bud worm, working havoc in Minnesota spruce forests, also will be discussed.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Wendling String Quartet
as Interpreters of Reger

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

THE'S revenge again. A little over two weeks ago, at the chamber music festival held in Pittsfield, Mass., two string quartets appeared, one German and the other American. The German organization, from Stuttgart, attempting to interpret one of the later quartets of Beethoven, made, according to general conviction, a failure; while the American organization, from San Francisco, presenting a brilliant and piquant composition of the modern French school, made, beyond any possibility of question, a success.

Since that time, both groups of artists have appeared in New York, the String Quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society coming first, and the Wendling String Quartet of Stuttgart following. The musicians of the Golden West, playing in Eolian Hall, gave an unimpressive, if not a positively weak account of themselves. The members of the quartet disclosed nothing out of the usual run in the way of chamber music ability, presenting a work of Beethoven's middle period and Dohnányi's quartet in D flat; and the complete society, comprising the string players, and Elias Hecht, flutist, did even more poorly in a set of variations by Mrs. H. A. Best, because their harmonies were deranged by equivocal intonation in the wind instrument.

Mr. Gebhard Assists

The musicians from romantic Stuttgart, taking their turn here tonight and playing in the Town Hall, covered themselves with honor. To begin with, they set forth the music of the Max Reger quartet, op. 109, in E flat major, in a way to charm everybody. Doing which, they no doubt achieved just as important a triumph as they would have if they had succeeded with their Beethoven exploit at Pittsfield. And then they performed the Haydn quartet, op. 74, No. 3, in G minor, with a lightness and a grace that could not but be enthusiastically applauded. Finally, they presented the Brahms quintet, for piano and strings, op. 34, in F minor. Heinrich Gebhard assisting, with an authenticity that could not be gainsaid. Mr. Wendling, as leader of the quartet, disclosed high gifts of showmanship in choosing Mr. Gebhard to take part in this work; for no pianist could better fit in with their manner of execution than he, and none at the same time could furnish more striking contrast of temperament with them than he. Their style is broad, and so is his; wherefore agreement in matters technical. But their mood is generally calm, while his is fiery; wherefore conflict in matters emotional. They were together, then, where from mechanical necessity they should be; and apart, where for the sake of interesting interpretation they had better be.

Opening of Symphony
Season in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Although a minor recital or two came at the beginning of the month, the musical season proper opened with the first concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Oct. 13. The organization has changed somewhat since it closed its activities last April. Some 15 of its members are new this season, and these include a new first violoncellist—Alfred Wallenstein. It is saying much for the genius of Frederick Stock as a driller of symphonic aggregations that with not more than four rehearsals he welded his orchestra into a homogeneous whole, the unity of which was admirable to hear.

The program did not offer any unfamiliar work. Its first division, however, presented two compositions—Wagner's "March of Homage" and Tschakowsky's "Pathetic" symphony—which had long been absent from the repertory. The march may not be one of the German master's most notable contributions to music and, indeed, Raff's instrumentation is more remarkable than the musical contents of the piece; but as a "curtain-raiser" the "March of Homage" is worthy of respect.

The "Pathetic" symphony, which had not been heard in Chicago since 1919, was admirably performed. The qualities of morbidity which were peculiar and characteristic features of Tschakowsky's creation in the earlier days of its popularity, appeared less obvious at this concert, partly because Mr. Stock and his performers put more emphasis upon the poetic aspect of the music, and partly because modern art, by reason of its often hectic character, has made the once deep color of the Russian work a little wan.

After the fervid strains of the symphony Debussy's "Iberia" sounded somewhat fragile. The orchestra made the most of a remarkably ingenious score, but it was difficult to resist the conviction that the French master had comparatively little to say in it. There is atmosphere aplenty in "Iberia," but few phrases that haunt the ear. The third of four movements from Glazunoff's ballet-suite "Roses d'Amour" gave opportunity to the concertmaster, Jacques Gordon, and Mr. Wallenstein, the first cellist. Both these instrumentalists played their solos in the "Grand pas de fiancés" with tone that was rich and glowing.

Wendling Quartet, there was one thing that could not be disputed. The men were admirable Reger players. That point they made plain in their performance there of Reger's clarinet quintet, op. 146, with Georges Grisez assisting; and they verified it tonight to every listener's evident satisfaction in their performance of Reger's quartet in E flat major. Now such a thing could not of course come about except from long preparation. Mr. Wendling at the close of the concert tonight, while in the artists' room of the Town Hall packing his violin into his case, looked aware of that. I stood in the crowd of callers near him at that moment and asked him if I might put into print some comment he made to me about Reger in Pittsfield. And having got his consent, I herewith subjoin it, recovering it as best I can from some notes I took and from memory.

"At Stuttgart," said Mr. Wendling, "where I have lived for the last 19 years, I used to see Reger a great deal. There I knew him not only as a composer but as a pianist. I played in chamber music ensemble with him and grew to hold him in high esteem in both his characters. He was a remarkable chamber music performer. He had a lightness of tone in soft passages which I have rarely heard equaled. That, however, in the light of his other talents is perhaps hardly to be counted.

Fertility as Composer

"For think of his fertility as a composer! I never knew a musician like him for production. He felt impelled to compose all the time, and once he told me as much. I can no better illustrate his gift for invention and synthesis than by telling you that he could write the score of a large work without erasure or correction. He composed certain of his smaller chamber music pieces, especially those in the scherzo form, in a few hours. But more extraordinary still, he could carry on the labor of scoring a work for full orchestra and talk with someone about the while."

Amongst biographical information which Mr. Wendling gave me is a little something about the towns with which the composer was connected. Reger, he told me, lived for a period at Munich, then went to Leipzig to become a professor of music, and thereafter to Meiningen to be an orchestral conductor. And a fine conductor Mr. Wendling assured me Reger was. After Meiningen, travel, then Jena, to stay.

I remember remarking to the violinist that the clarinet quintet struck me as more melodious and more intelligible than Reger works which I had hitherto heard. He said that Reger toward the end of his career was writing more clearly than in his earlier years and was getting out of complexity by intention.

"Reger," I recall that he added, "wrote too much; but much, I believe, will remain."

Stralla, Mme. Inez Barbour and Mme. Olive Marshall, sopranos; Mme. Frieda Klink, Mme. Delphine March and Mme. Mary Allen, contraltos; Judson House and James Price, tenors; and Frederick Patton and Edwin Swain, baritone.

Moiseiwitsch Gives Recital
Prior to World Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

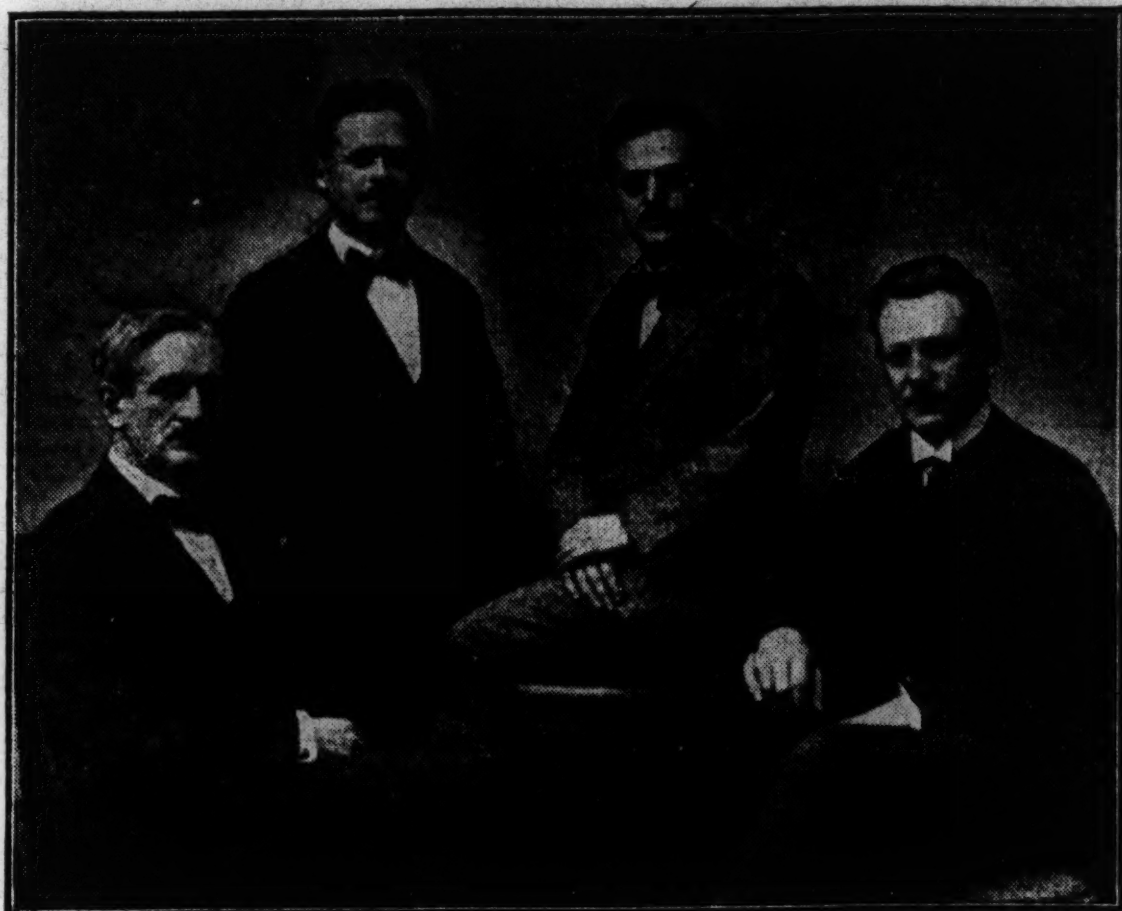
LONDON, Sept. 29.—The London concert season opened with a farewell, Benno Moiseiwitsch, about to start on his second world tour, gave a piano-forte recital in Queen's Hall on Sept. 23—the first of autumn fixtures, since Promenade concerts are reckoned a holiday affair. The program was well designed to please two important sections of the public—that which demands up-to-dateness, Beethoven's Sonata in C major Op. 53 ("The Waldstein"), Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," a group of short pieces by Stravinsky, Medtner, Moussorgsky, Cyril Scott, Debussy, Ravel, and a final group from Chopin, with the almost inevitable Liszt piece as a climax—(in this instance, the Polonaise in E, No. 2)—made up the scheme.

Moiseiwitsch played throughout with that splendid security that is one of his best assets. This is partly due to his exceptional strength of hand and arm, a strength so complete and supple that he never wastes a fraction, or overshoots by a hair's breadth his mark; but it is also due—one judges—to an habitual attitude of thought. He is always intent, and east master. Where, however, his playing fluctuates is in its expressive qualities. He was in a cold mood at this recital. His Beethoven was over-analytical, his Schumann, though beautifully clear, lacked eloquence. The modern pieces, less emotional in their demands, came off better. As an example of touch and style, the performance of Ravel's "Toccata" was perfect, and deservedly roused the first encore of the afternoon.

In a lecture recital on "The Young Generation of American Composers," given at the Ecole Normale de Musique in Paris, E. Robert Schmitt played compositions by Leo Sowerby, Deems Taylor, Alexander Steinert, Marion Bauer and Emerson Whithorne.

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The Wendling String Quartet

Left to Right—Carl Wendling, Hans Michaelis, Philip Neeter, Alfred Saal

Chicago No-Jury Show
Is National in ScopeChicago, Oct. 12
Special Correspondence

THE Chicago No-Jury Society of Artists opened its first exhibition, eight galleries, one-half a city block in length, in the picture galleries section of Marshall Field & Co. recently. The use of the galleries is given by the business house, which also provides for hanging and the detail of assembling the exhibition.

While New York and other cities have had no-jury exhibitions of pictures, this is the first in the middle west, and from its central vantage point, it is in fact a national exhibition. Fully 75 per cent of the artists of the society come from other states between, and including, Maine and California, and Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. Of the 200 artists represented less than one-fourth have familiar names. In the small Chicago region group, the faculties of the Art Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Armour Institute and Chicago School of Architecture are represented, while members of the Arts Club, the Chicago Society of Artists, the Palette & Chisel Club, and the Swedish-American Society of Artists appear.

In the invitations artists were invited to join the "No-Jury Society on the payment of \$4 annual dues for registration with the privilege of sending one large canvas or two small ones to the show. Canvases were to be hung alphabetically according to the name of the artist, under conditions favorable to the exhibition of pictures. The response was widespread and immediate. Over 400 paintings have been hung and the largest thing of all is that the majority of the exhibitors are unknown in the great salons of the country. The no-jury plan encouraged the timid and stimulated the ambitious young artist, while those of the senior ranks slated for the autumn shows of American art kept on the even tenor of their ways.

The writer can say honestly that many a carefully hung exhibition of an average art society looks no better than this free-for-all, alphabetically arranged gathering of paintings. The individual note is assertive. No smooth hand of prevailing fashions in art has sorted the pictures. The historian has a jolly hour of pointing to Primitives, to Pre-Raphaelite disciples, to Impressionists, Realists, Post-Impressionists, Cubists, Imagists, purely decorative painters, and those who have stepped into the formula of the Center-Bridge School or the Taos brilliancy, or echo the older influences of the French and English painters of the nineteenth century, while the well-known American method, as it is recognized in many museums and schools today, has its followers too. In so varied an assembly, it would be unfitting for the writer to choose a canvas here and there as outstanding. This is a no-jury exhibition and it offers neither honors nor prizes.

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THEATRICAL

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the society, and a painter and thinker of unusual order, is named because he heads the committee that has taken the initiative to make this event the first one of the year, and important in its bearings. Remember that there are some very good pictures according to museum standards, many that are original; that new artists are appearing for the first time, marking an epoch in their way, and that the no-jury exhibition of 400 pictures is national in scope and not by any means confined to Chicago or the middle west. It has met a demand and so created a place for itself in publicity in art.

New York Theater Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Players Company have leased the Provincetown Playhouse for the coming year. The advisory board of the new organization includes: Zoe Akins, Margaret Anglin, David Belasco, Willa Sibert Cather, John Gillingham Fry, Arnold Genthe, Alice Kauser, Doris Keane, Mario Korbel, John Luther Long, Edward Sheldon and Cleon Throckmorton. Cleon Throckmorton, whose work as designer of the stage settings of "The Hairy Ape" and "The Verge," earned him recognition, will be the technical director of the organization. Benjamin Kauser has been selected as the stage director. Frederick Miller will supply the musical effects. The first play to be produced will be "Crowns" by John Luther Long, who is best remembered by his "Madame Butterfly," which was adapted for the stage by David Belasco. The opening performance will take place sometime during the week of Nov. 6.

May Irwin is to play the important role of Mistress of Ceremonies (at least, that will be her title until a better one is thought of) for The '49ers

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NEW YORK

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GREENWICH VILLAGE POLIES
Fourth Annual Production

when that unique organization begins its season at the Punch & Judy Theatre on Nov. 6.

William Hodge will play this season another comedy of his own authorship entitled "For All of Us." The cast will include Frank Losee, Marie Goff, Myra Hampton, and Robert Middlemass.

Theodore Komisarjevsky, the Russian director, who is being brought here by the Theater Guild, will arrive on the Homeric today.

"The Doormat," a play by H. S. Sheldon, has been placed in rehearsal by Players and Patrons, Inc.

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Harvard Course in Stage Design

A COURSE in stage design with special application of the relations of space and tone to settings is one of the new courses offered this year by the Fine Arts Department of Harvard University. The course will be under the direction of Prof. Arthur Pope in collaboration with Prof. George Pierce Baker of the 47 Workshop, assisted by O. W. Larkin, who has recently returned from a year's study of stage design in Europe. The course is being attended by about 20 graduate students of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, and is intended for both those who will become designers of stage settings and for those who will become producers and dramatists. For those who intend to become dramatists and producers the course is planned to make them acquainted with the limitations and the possibilities of the stage.

"The special study of stage design in Harvard," said Professor Pope in discussing the course with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is a new adventure and must be looked upon in the light of an experiment."

"Professor Baker has pointed out that expressionistic settings may give too much away. They are apt to be too grotesque, too comic or too tragic, and leave nothing for the actors themselves to portray. The ideal scenic effects are those that build up with the play, reaching a climax in detail at the climax of the play. The designer should always remember that actors and action are going to be a part of and take place in his setting, and he must take into consideration the addition of these stage elements to the effect of his scene."

"The stage is one of the principal mediums of expression for the modern world, just as sculpture was to the ancients and painting to the Europeans during the Renaissance. Regard for the limitations of the medium is a fundamental in every art and there is no art where there are such strict limitations as the stage. It is necessary for the dramatist and the designer to realize these limitations. The curtain is not a fourth wall and the stage should not be an attempt to create reality but rather an effort to produce illusion."

"When you carry illusion too far, however, you lose the charm of make-believe. Illusion should be confined to the realistic, the effort being to concentrate on the actor and the play rather than to center all on the background."

"The early part of the course will be devoted to a study of the space designs, beginning with the first, Perspectiva; and a careful examination of the works of the great masters with reference to color, tone and composition; for the problems presented by the stage are very similar to those presented by pictorial design in its broadest sense. This does not preclude experimentation with the newest forms of the plastic stage, included in the course will be a history of stage design given by Mr. Larkin, who has just completed an exhaustive study of this work in Europe."

"In addition, a special study of lighting will be made with lectures and experiments on the elements of color design, together with an examination of the qualities and compositions of different lights. From time to time there will be special lectures by Professor Baker from the viewpoint of the dramatist, actor and producer."

"Each member of the course during the first half year will make model sets for a series of one-act plays and in the second half-year sets will be constructed for a long play, possibly a modern play, a play of Shakespeare or an opera. Model sets will be constructed out of paper, cardboard and modeling clay braced with wire, and when finished they will be painted and illuminated by electric lights in the usual way. Members of the course will have an opportunity also to compete in making sets for the 47 Workshop and Harvard Dramatic Club plays."

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Mo Kan & Tex as '67.....	62 1/4	62	Japanese as '61.....	60 1/4	60	1700 United Eastern	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

MO K & Tex 4 1/2% ct.....	78	Japanese 1st 4 1/2% '38.....	103 1/2	100% West End Cons.....	100	100	100
MO K & T 5 1/2% var A '63.....	103 1/2	Japanese 2d 4 1/2% '38.....	103 1/2				
MO K & T 6% '63.....	104 1/2	K Belgium 7 1/2% '45.....	103 1/2				

M Co K & Tex 37	754	10354	K Belgium 34 41	1034	10354	1 Aluminum 7s 1922	1004	10404	10404
Mo ras mg 48 78	634	63	K Denmark 34 41	1034	10354	400 Am Lt & Trac 31 13	1314	1314	1314
N Y C 48 78	634	63	K France 34 41	1034	10354	4 Am T Co 7s 1924	1014	1014	1014
Mo Pac 64 48	6014	10014	K Italy 41 75	94	94	14 Hancock Cop 64 10934	1014	1014	1014
Montana Power 34 48	9014	10014	K Netherlands 34 75	944	1044	4 do 1925	1014	1014	1014
Montreal Trans 34 41	9114	9114	K Norway 34 41	1114	1114	5 Anglo Am Oil 71s 10934	1004	1004	1004
N Y C 48 78	9114	9114	K Sweden 34 41	1114	1114	1 Armour & Co 7s 104	104	104	104
N O T & M Ter 34 53	7814	7814	Paris-Lyons 64 54 wt 75	7314	7414	12 Ati Oil & W T 54 48	48	48	48
N O T & M 34 75	754	754	Prague 71s 75	814	814	3 do 7s 35	1024	1024	1024
N H Tel & Tel 34 48	99	99	Rav Bolivia 34 41	99	99	10 Bklyn Un Gas 64 1044	104	104	104
N Cent 64 78	994	994	R Rep 64 41	104	104	1 Can Nat Ry 54 7114	1114	1114	1114
N Cent 64 78	994	994	Republic Chile 34 48	1004	1004	10 Grand 7s 10934	1094	1094	1094
N Y C 34 54 54 54	904	1754	Republic Cuba 41s 54	944	944	1 Can Pac 64 1004	1004	1004	1004
N Y C 34 54 54 54	904	1754	Republic Cuba 34 54	94	94	1 Cit Svc 1s "C"	94	94	94
N Y C 34 54 54 54	904	1754	Republic Czech-Slovak 34 51 944	94	94	1 do 7s "D"	914	914	914
N Y Edison 61s 41	110	1004	Republic Uruguay 34 48	107	107	1 Con Gas 64 1094	1094	1094	1094
N Y Gas 48 78	904	904	R Queensland 34 41	107	107	2 do 7s	1014	1014	1014
N Y C 64 78	904	904	R Quebec 7s 41	107	107	3 do 7s	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	S Rio G do Sul 34 48	1004	1004	3 Cop Exp Aan 34 7124	1024	1024	1024
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	S Sao Paulo 34 78	1014	1014	4 do 7s 75	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	S S 34 41	1014	1014	5 do 7s 75	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U K Gt Brit 41 75	1014	1014	6 Gulf Oil 7s	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U K Gt Brit 41 75	1014	1014	3 Hershey Co 71s	105	105	105
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Hood Rub 7s	101	101	101
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	4 Inter R 34 72	97	97	97
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Ind R 34 72	97	97	97
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Kennecott Cop 7s	1044	1044	1044
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	7 Laclede Gas 7s	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	8 Laclede Gas & L 7s 1024	1024	1024	1024
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Manitoba 7s	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	7 Morris & Co 71s	1004	1004	1004
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	8 National Ace 71s 974	974	974	974
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Nat Ck & Sult 94 1064	1064	1064	1064
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 National Ace 7s 1014	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	12 N Y N C 7s	85	85	85
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Pub Svc CP NJ 7s 1034	1034	1034	1034
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 Sears Roebk 7s 73 1014	1014	1014	1014
N Y Ry 48 78	904	904	U S Brazil 71s 78	904	904	1 S 7s 73	1014	10	

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations up to 2 p. m.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	High	Low	Last
7300 Acme Coal	37	37	78
3000 Acme Packing	33	33	33
300 Bklyn City R. R.	10	9 1/2	9 3/4
300 Hudson Buds	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
300 Car Light	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2100 Can Coal	23	23	2
100 Columbia Emerald	34	34	34
100 Cony Tin Foll	14	14	14
1000 Coss	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
500 Cuban Dom	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
500 Curtiss Aero	5 1/2	5	5
100 Dублин C & R	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Canada 5s '31.....	99 1/2	1000 Stewart Min08	.08	.08
Canada 5s '62.....	99 1/2	15700 Tech Hughes96	.94	.94
Canada 5 1/2s '33.....	101 1/2	2000 Tenonash Cash Box ..	.31	.31	.31

Minican Rep 5s '58.....	96 1/2	(6 1/2)	3100 do Div	74	72	72	
Arch E India 5s '47.....	95 1/2	55 1/2	2800 do Ext	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Arch E India 5s '43.....	96 1/2	54 1/2	1000 do Min	2 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	
ench Republic 7 1/2s '41.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	13000 Tri-Bul Smelt & Dev 14	11	11	14	
ench Republic 5s '45.....	10 1/2	100	1000 Tuolumne Cop	55	50	52	
land-Am L 5s '47.....	92	92 1/2	300 Unity Gold	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE GAINS
IN NET DESPITE
LARGER CAPITAL

Indicates Productivity of New
Money Invested—Interest
Payments Reduced

In its bearing upon the productivity of new capital invested in the telephone business it is interesting to consider the income statement of American Telephone for the nine months to Sept. 30 last. As compared with the corresponding period of 1921 dividend requirements increased about \$8,000,000, nevertheless the surplus remaining after dividends was \$81,000,000 greater. The jump in aggregate dividend payments reflects to a slight degree the increase in the rate from 8 to 9 per cent in the summer of 1921, but more particularly the expansion in share capital.

One feature of American Telephone's financial operations, the importance of which can easily be overlooked, is the tendency toward reduction of interest requirements. The net reduction to Sept. 30 this year is \$2,576,352 in comparison with 1921. Total interest charges were \$12,188,268 for the nine months this year, or only about one-fifth of the net earnings.

The steady absorption of American Telephone rights at around \$4 affirms the complete success of the \$115,000,000 stock offering. No interest accrues on subscription payments until Nov. 1, so that the usual eleventh-hour rush of subscriptions will probably hit the company about the 28th to the 30th of this month.

If proportionately the same number of subscribers pay in full for their stock as did in connection with the \$90,000,000 stock offering of 1921, the company, on Nov. 1, will collect some \$88,000,000, or 75 per cent of the total. Naturally such a large proportion of the cash of the realm cannot be employed instantaneously in the business, thus indicating a possible recourse to temporary investment in short-time government securities.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 5% 5%
Outside commercial paper 4% 4%
Year money 4% 4%
Customers' deposits 4% 4%
Individual cus. col. loans 5% 5%

Bar silver in New York Today
Bar silver in London 83 1/2
Mexican dollars 52c 51c
Bar gold in London 92 1/2
Canadian ex. gold 92 1/2
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2

BUILDING IN
NEW YORK LESS

Building contracts awarded in New York City during September amounted to \$34,117,300, according to the F. W. Dodge Company. This is 23 per cent less than the preceding month and 42 per cent less than September, 1921, when the amount of construction started was unusually large for this season. There is normally a falling off in September.

CONTINUANCE
OF AUSTRALIA
FLEET IS ISSUE

Earnings During War Big but
Deficit Now Prevails—Losses
on Wooden Ships Large

The continuance of Australia's government-owned merchant fleet has become an issue in Commonwealth politics, says Eugene T. Chamberlain, of the transportation division of the United States Department of Commerce.

While the fleet, which was born of the war, made large earnings during the war and the armistice period, its operations last year resulted in a deficit, and much opposition to continued maintenance of the fleet as a government institution has developed.

The broad features of the financial condition of the Australian fleet may be concisely summarized in the following table:

Steamers	No Gr Tons	Net Earn
Bought in Eng 1916	11	47,987
Ex-enemy ships	18	53,021
Built in Aus (1918-21)	10	84,588
B'ldng Aus (1921-22)	7	23,414
B'ldng Eng (1921-22)	5	69,226
Total	51	257,045

To the net earnings for the five years are to be added for brokerage and commissions \$181,995, for the net earnings of the fleet \$431,382, and for the net gain on the sale of ships \$274,843, in all \$2,977,720, making the total net earnings \$2,744,819. The Government, of course, has not paid itself interest on the first cost of the ships, and it has made no allowance for depreciation.

Premier Hughes argues that the net earnings up to June 30, 1921, could be applied as interest and depreciation to the fleet, and as a result the fleet could be written down to a value of \$2,527,157 (the actual subtraction comes to \$2,265,157), for which the Government would have had a fleet of 51 steamers of 257,045 gross tons, of which half in number and tonnage are less than five years old. The fleet, accordingly, including ships building, valued at their total estimated first cost, would stand on the books of the Government at an average value of about \$66 a gross ton or \$41 a deadweight ton, an average valuation, considering all the ships in question, high but not excessive for the date, June 30, 1921.

Loss on Wooden Ships

But the statement takes no account of the losses incurred on wooden steamers, and it was made before the generally unfavorable results of shipping operations during the year ended June 30, 1922, were known. The Australian Government's loss on contracts for wooden steamers ordered in Australia and canceled was \$291,877 and the loss on the American wooden steamers was \$2,323,636, in all a loss of \$2,615,513.

If this loss had been deducted from the net earnings of the Government's fleet for five years the book value of the fleet would have risen to \$2,900,000. Premier Hughes contends, however, that the loss of \$11,000,000 on the contracts for American-built wooden steamers should not be included in any financial statement of the Australian Government fleet, because the Government never had any intention of incorporating such ships in the Australian fleet but ordered them for the sole purpose of carrying Australian wheat to America during the submarine assault, thus releasing added quantities of American wheat for Europe, and reducing accordingly the time ships had to be at sea in order to help feed the allied armies and civilian populations.

A late dispatch says that for the year ended June 30, 1922, operating expenditures were \$2,723,474, operating receipts \$2,718,837, a deficit of \$4,637, while capital expenditures were \$3,811,813. The capital investment seems to have been made out of the \$2,744,819 net profits of the war-time and armistice period, to which Mr. Hughes referred in stating that he could write down the value of the fleet as of June 30, 1921, to \$2,527,157.

PITTSBURGH ICE
CONCERNS MERGE

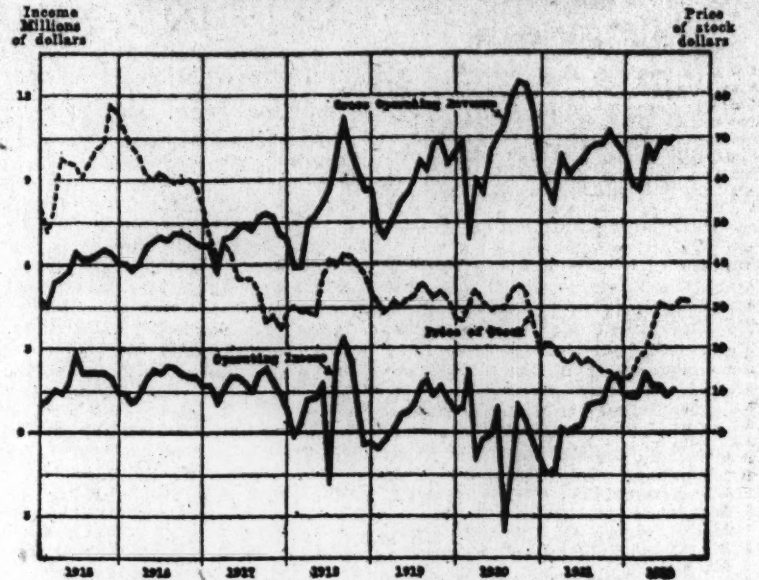
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Several of the largest ice manufacturing companies in the Pittsburgh district are effecting a merger, it is understood, in accordance with an announcement made public several weeks ago. The combined capital stock will approximate \$3,000,000, and production will be about 50 per cent of the annual tonnage of the Pittsburgh district.

The companies reported to be involved include the Pittsburgh Ice Company, capital \$500,000; Columbia Ice Company, capital \$250,000; Wilkesburg Ice Company, capital \$200,000; Union Ice Company, capital \$1,012,500; and Hilltop Ice Company, capital \$100,000.

TREASURY BOND OFFERING

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Tenders will be received on Oct. 20 for Treasury bonds and bills to a maximum total of \$40,000,000, bonds not to exceed \$5,000,000. The usual weekly offering has been \$50,000,000.

EIGHT DIFFICULT YEARS



On the chart above New York, New Haven & Hartford's gross revenues and operating income since 1914 are represented graphically by the two heavy lines. The steadily growing spread between gross and net is most apparent, but the movement of the two lines during the last year gives some promise that a beginning has been made in bringing expenses and revenues into a more normal relation to one another. The dotted line represents the average price of the company's stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the same period.

The substantial upturn in its price during the first months of the current year appears to have been in anticipation of better times to come.

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POTENTIAL STOCK
DIVIDENDS TOTAL
MANY MILLIONS

Surpluses of More Than Two
Scores of Concerns Amount to
Nearly \$2,000,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—There is much discussion of possible stock dividends in view of reports and denials in Washington that surplus taxes are contemplated.

The stock dividend is exempt from the present income taxes under a

Profit & Loss	Common	Preferred
Am Loco	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Am Car & Fdy	36,159,000	30,000,000
Am Ice	7,999,829	7,197,400
Am Radiator	12,504,325	5,000,000
Atlantic Refin	60,216,213	20,000,000
Baldwin Loco	13,257,534	20,000,000
Consolid Coal	96,149,628	40,295,000
Elco Storage Bat.	45,123,132	49,784,000
Gen Corp	18,000,192	100,000,000
Chino Copper	12,575,705	4,349,000
Corn-Tab-Rec	17,685,928	\$9,121,033
Du Pont de Nem	66,080,859	63,378,000
Elco Storage Bat.	45,123,132	49,784,000
General Electric	70,126,922	175,623,104
Inter Harvester	58,526,788	94,116,114
Kellogg Wheel, Inc.	6,786,301	10,000,000
Mex Petrol, Ltd.	25,151,221	43,165,700
Midvale Steel	55,513,526	18,244,000
National Bladit	22,982,723	24,804,500
National Transit	4,607,735	6,282,500
National Lead	20,830,875	20,685,400
Ohio Oil	72,808,626	15,000,000
Press Steel	10,534,478	12,500,000
People's Gas	14,808,123	35,500,000
Magnolia Petrol.	53,318,810	120,000,000
Pittsburgh Coal	29,171,992	32,169,200
Phelps Dodge	167,295,391	25,000,000
Prairie Oil & Gas	86,786,351	18,000,000
Pitts Plate Glass	20,081,812	36,927,840
Ry Steel Springs	12,468,990	13,500,000
S O of N Y	52,021,622	98,875,325
Standard Milling	10,410,144	6,844,000
S O of Calif	134,679,534	100,971,111
S O of Ind	143,222,710	107,360,455
S O of Ky	6,768,408	2,000,000
S O of N Y	127,295,391	25,000,000
St Joseph Lead	12,418,167	15,494,126
Texas Co	83,242,798	164,450,000
U S Steel	484,437,106	508,302,500
United Fruit	34,955,774	100,000,000
Utah Copper	22,444,300	9,000,000
Underwood Typewriter	9,404,507	3,900,000
Union Tank Car	10,812,177	12,000,000
Vacuum Oil	62,604,918	15,000,000
West Union Tel.	43,836,397	97,766,727
Woolworth F W	65,000,000	10,000,000
Westinghouse Air Brake	12,144,200	29,144,200

*Common stock \$25 par value.
*Common stock \$50 par value.
*Common stock \$100 par value.
*Common stock \$12 1/2 par value.
*Also \$10,733,300 "B" common stock.
*Not counting revaluation of real estate and coal lands at increase of \$45,582,570.
*On Dec. 31, 1921, net assets applicable to capital stock of \$39.16 a share.
*Shares, no par value.

DIVIDENDS

Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Directors of the Sharp Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 23 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Pacific Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Portland Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

General Development Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Directors of the Hood Rubber Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Waypoint Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Will & Baumer Cattle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Martin-Parr Corporation declared the regular quarterly 50-cent dividend, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company declared a monthly dividend of 50 cents on Class B stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Lindsay Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 28.

WHITE EAGLE OIL PROFITS

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—The White Eagle Oil & Refining Company reports September net earnings of \$410,835, before federal taxes and depletion. This compares with \$359,721 in August last and \$201,930 in September, 1921.

SCOTTISH WOOLEN
MILLS HUMMING
WITH BUSINESS

Strong Demand for Tweeds and
Cheviots—Canada Buys
Freely

HAWICK, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Scottish woolen industries are being maintained in a wonderfully satisfactory state of activity, and in some cases manufacturers in both the tweed and hosiery sections are producing almost as much as they did in pre-war days. It is affirmed that practically all the available workers of experience are now employed, and more could be taken on, were they to be had.

Tweed manufacturers are now busy making the new goods for the spring season of 1923. When the patterns for that season were shown merchants made substantial selections, and they have done such good business in these that many of them have been able to place repeat orders before the original commitments have been executed. As these will not be delivered until December and January it is likely that the looms will be kept well going for the next three or four months, more especially as new patterns are also being made for the winter season of 1923.

There is still a strong demand for good class Saxony and Botany worsted makes, but the higher prices for these have brought about a larger demand for fine fancy Cheviots, with the result that all classes of fine wools are now very dear, while medium and coarser qualities are almost entirely neglected.

Colonial Orders Increase

The passing of the new American tariff has curtailed the number of orders from United States merchants for Scottish woolen goods, but meantime this has not affected the industries so much as might have been expected. The home trade is better, and Canadian and other colonial orders are on a larger scale, while South American buyers are still taking light-weight goods of fine quality, especially for trousers, and a satisfactory amount of business is being done with Holland and Belgium. The demand for ladies' costume cloths is not quite so brisk as before, and this is due entirely to the expensive nature of the fine qualities that have been so much in vogue.

Cold Weather Helps

People have been complaining of the absence of summer weather, and while from the point of view of hosiery-makers this has been a drawback, the early spell of cold weather, with frost at nights, and early morning, has given a great flip to the hosiery and underwear trade.

At the first early touch of almost wintry weather, merchants began to call for quick delivery of winter goods so that in most cases all the suitable frames and knitting machines are being kept well going.

Those houses that refrained from ordering at the proper time now find that they cannot get delivery at the time they would like, and will have to wait until those who took time by the forelock have been supplied. Woolen outer wear garments, including jerseys, vests and jumpers are selling well. Colonial merchants are buying freely, and several of their representatives are now visiting the manufacturing centers to make the best bargain they can.

SOUTH AMERICAN
RAILWAYS' YEAR

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway reports for the year ended June 30 gross receipts of \$2,419,846, working expenses \$2,359,563, carried forward \$2723.

The Buenos Aires & Western Railway reports for the similar period gross receipts of \$4,098,030, working expenses \$3,226,063, carried forward \$2390.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

R. L. Day & Co. of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

5 Lyman Mills 1854, and 1865, off 4 1/2

5 Hill Mfg 145 1/2, off 7 1/2

5 Hill Mfg 145 1/2, off 7 1/2

21 American Glue com. 127, unchanged

5 F H Roberts Co 7 1/2 pfd 86 1/2-87, off 1 1/2

2 F & T Fairbanks pfd 75

500 Union Twist Drill com. 102 1/2

17 Greenfield Tap & Die pfd 95 1/2, off 3 1/2

23 New England Power 6 pfd 94 1/2, off 2 1/2

23 Hood Rubber pfd 101 1/2, unchanged

50 Stock Rubber 1st pfd 60 1/2, off 1 1/2

10 Cambridge Gaslight rights 25

6 Boston Storage Warehouse 115 1/2, off 1 1/2

5 New England Power pfd 94 1/2, off 2 1/2

40 William Whitman Inc pfd 100, off 1 1/2

52 Fall River Gas Works 209 1/2, off 2 1/2

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following at auction today:

10 Wm Whitman pfd 100, off 1 1/2

1 Hill Mfg. Co. rts 15, off 1 1/2

4 U S Worst 1st pfd

15 Osborne Mills 103, off 17

34 Boston & Maine 1st pfd 53 1/2

9 Eastern Mass St Ry com 20 1/2

50 Pink Rubber 1st pfd 60 1/2, off 5 1/2

13 Mass Chocolate pfd 5, off 5 1/2

30 Griffin Wheel pfd 88, off 4 1/2

15 Hood Rubber pfd 101 1/2, off 1 1/2

10 Paper Corp 169 1/2, off 2 1/2

15 Gen Elec special pfd 110 1/2, off 1 1/2

5 Emerson Shoe 3d pfd 73 1/2

10 Graton & Knight pfd 64 1/2, off 1 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

WHEAT MARKET
IRREGULAR BUT
ADVANCE RULES

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Wheat scored a fresh advance in price here today after a wavering start. Buyers continued to stress indications of European shortage of supplies. The opening, which ranged from 3/4c decline to a 1 1/2c advance, with December \$1.15 1/2, 1 1/2c, and May \$1.13 1/2@1.13 1/2, was followed by a moderate general decline and then by a rise to well above yesterday's closing level.

Corn, after opening at 1/2c decline, December 58 1/2@58 1/2, sagged a little more and then made a decided general upturn.

Oats opened 1/4c lower to a shade advance, December 43 1/4@43 1/4, descended a little and then rose for all deliveries.

Provision were higher in response to an announcement of a reduction in warehouse stocks in Chicago.

May and July corn sold at a new high record for the 1922 crop. Both touched 70 1/2c a bushel on today's advance.

SOFT COAL OUTPUT
REACHES NEW PEAK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Coal production on Monday reached a new high peak, according to reports to the car-service division of the American Railway Association; which placed the day's bituminous output at 41,201 cars, estimated to amount to about 2,250,000 tons. This daily total has been exceeded only once in recent years, on Dec. 20, 1920, when the output was 42,000 cars.

Anthracite production on Monday dropped back slightly, 5951 cars, compared with an average of more than 6000 a day in recent weeks.

STERLING EXCHANGE
HAS SHARP RISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A sharp two-cent rise in sterling exchange, carrying the demand rate to \$4.47 1/2, the highest in several months, took place in the local market today.

The increase here was a reflection of that in London, where it is reported, there has been heavy buying of sterling for French account. A decrease in the offering of cotton and grain bills in the local market also has contributed to the upward trend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Roads constructed with aid from the Federal Government total 19,308 miles to Aug. 31, and in addition there were 14,039 miles under construction. During the first eight months of the current year 6401 miles were completed.

Cushman & Hebert, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass., will move to Stoneham, Mass. The firm employs 800 hands and has been restricted because of a walk-out of its employees who have joined the Shoe Workers Protective Union.

The United American Line, in return for a shipping agreement, has contracted with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for 1,000,000 barrels of fuel oil delivery to be made next year, at maximum prices from \$1.70 to \$1.80 a barrel.

United States Senator Moses of New Hampshire makes the statement that certain international bankers are conspiring to bring about the cancellation of foreign loans to the United States in order to protect their own private loans amounting to more than \$6,000,000.

An agreement has been made between the City of Canton, China, and the Anglo-French China Corporation for a loan of \$2,000,000 to be issued at 8 1/2% and bearing interest at 7 1/2% per cent. The money will be used for development of telephone, water works and tramways.

The turnover Tuesday in the new United States Government long-term 4 1/2 per cent issue was \$3,149,000. It is said in the financial district of New York that many of the banks which had subscribed to the issue for customers were ordered to go into the open market and secure sufficient bonds to complete the amount asked for. One institution alone is said to have been a purchaser of approximately one-third of the bonds sold Tuesday.

At the first early touch of almost wintry weather, merchants began to call for quick delivery of winter goods so that in most cases all the suitable frames and knitting machines are being kept well going.

Those houses that refrained from ordering at the proper time now find that they cannot get delivery at the time they would like, and will have to wait until those who took time by the forelock have been supplied. Woolen outer wear garments, including jerseys, vests and jumpers are selling well. Colonial merchants are buying freely, and several of their representatives are now visiting the manufacturing centers to make the best bargain they can.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FRESHMAN RULE AFFECTS CENTRE

Famous Eleven Leaves Danville Today Hopeful of Holding Harvard to Low Score

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18 (Special)—Hard hit by the freshman rule operating this year for the first time, Centre College, though not so well equipped as last fall to meet Harvard, left Kentucky this morning hopeful of holding the Crimson to a low score. The party was made up of 25 players, Coaches C. B. Moran and James Bond; Student Manager Berryman and Dr. C. E. Allen, the faculty representative. The team is expected to arrive in Boston tomorrow noon and practice that afternoon either in the Stadium or at Braves Field with a final workout at the Stadium Friday morning. The players who are making the trip are:

J. B. Roberts '23, captain; C. E. Greger '23; H. H. Covington '25; C. W. Lemon '25; T. G. Bartlett '24; A. H. Judging '23; J. P. Tanner '23; J. E. Green '24; H. T. Snowday '23; T. R. Johnson '25; J. M. Liggett '23; J. K. Hunter '23; C. A. Thomason '25; G. D. Kimbel '23; R. P. Rubarth '25; G. P. Wood '24; E. A. Kubale '25; H. W. Lynch '25; C. L. Jones '24; G. R. Jones '25; C. P. Cecil '23; L. B. Coombs '25; J. S. Rowland '23; M. T. Gordy '25 and W. P. Shadon '25.

The leadership of A. C. McMillin at quarterback is missed this season; but there are other factors that give Centre's followers encouragement.

The reinstatement of Gordy, tackle, and Shadon, guard, by Henry Phillips, president of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, has greatly bolstered the team's chances. One of these men played an important part in the Harvard game last year.

To offset this it seemed likely that the team may be without two varsity players, Bartlett, halfback, and Lynch, tackle, who do not appear in good shape. Gordy will take Lynch's place, while Shadon will relieve Rubarth, who also is not in good shape.

Kubale, center, has been Centre's most brilliant line performer this season and will be the backbone of the Golden "frontier" in the intercollegiate classic. G. R. Jones, who played through the entire Harvard game last fall, is back at his old position at left guard. Rorier, All-American end in '21, is again showing great cleverness although he loafed through the greater part of the Richmond game Saturday.

Lemon, who comes from Mayfield, Ky., is playing his first year on the varsity at right end. His performance this year has been especially pleasing to coaches C. B. Moran and James Bond. Lemon is a sure tackler, fast and shifty on his feet, a good receiver of forward passes, and strong on the offense.

Greger is playing his fourth year on the team at right tackle and is caring nicely for this position.

Centre's greatest losses this year were in the backfield for two versatile performers, A. C. McMillin, quarterback, and Capt. Norris Armstrong, halfback, graduated last June. Covington is filling McMillin's place this autumn. He is a better broken-field runner than McMillin, a good drop kicker, a neat passer. His generalship has improved in every game, although he is not yet the leader that McMillin was.

Three Owensboro, Ky., boys have been playing the backfield: Tanner at fullback; Snowday at right half, and Bartlett at left half. Hudgins or Hunter may take Bartlett's place. Centre's backfield substitutes are: Thomason, a line plunging fullback; Rowland, W. H. Robertson '24, E. H. Alexander '25, Liggett and Green. G. Wood is substitute center, R. E. Gibson '24 and Johnson are guard substitutes. C. L. Jones and Rubarth are substitute tackles; Cecil, Kimbel, Coombs and W. R. Bradley '25 are substitute ends.

PLAN NEW FIELD FOR PRINCIPIA

Big St. Louis School Has Purchased 23-Acre Tract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18 (Special)—Announcement is just made that the Principia, a private co-educational school for sons and daughters of Christian Scientists, has purchased a tract of 23 acres for use as an athletic field. The new field is within 15 minutes of the present school property and located at the intersection of Lockland Road and Creve Couer car line.

The tract is large enough to contain several playing fields, since it is the desire of the school that every student participate in organized athletics. It lies on a high point of land, splendidly situated for drainage, and it is hoped the improvements may be made and grading completed so that it may be ready for use for September, 1923.

Principia also holds an option on 113 acres adjacent to the field. A 15-acre lake within this acreage adjoins the athletic field and is suitable for water sports.

The 113 acres, if purchased, will be used for the establishment of a four-year junior college, and the present school equipment on Page Boulevard will then be moved to the new location.

Work on the new field will be pushed regardless of action upon the adjoining property. The field will be the largest of its kind in the vicinity of St. Louis. It comes as a natural result of the success of Principia teams the past few years.

BATTLE BREAKS RECORD

EDINBURGH, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—K. K. Ballie, the young Edinburgh swimmer and Scottish champion and water polo internationalist, has again broken Scottish records over 150 yards. At a gala held at Edinburgh, he reduced the figures from 1m. 40s. to 1m. 37.1-5s.

One of the South's Greatest Football Players



Capt. J. B. Roberts '23, Center College Football Team

Plan Sculling Race for the "Big Three" Oarsmen

Harvard Rowing Authorities to Launch Negotiations for Triangular Event Next Spring—Talk New Boathouse

The rowing powers of Harvard University are considering plans for the construction of a new boathouse on the Charles River, for the exclusive use of scullers, and will launch negotiations this fall toward the arrangement of a three-cornered sculling race between representative oarsmen of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and a request will be made to the athletic committee to award a crew "H" to the man who satisfactorily represents Harvard on the water in sculling, in the same manner in which letters are awarded to tennis and golf players if they win intercollegiate championships.

These announcements were made last night by Dr. R. Heber Howes, director of rowing at Harvard, at a meeting of sculling oarsmen held at the Harvard Varsity Club. He cited them as the salient features of a program designed greatly to augment the importance of sculling at Harvard, and to give it establishment as a regular minor sport. He said, at the same time, that sculling would be urged not only for the individuals interested in it alone, but also for all the varsity oarsmen, as an accessory to their regular rowing.

Actual architectural plans have not been prepared for the proposed new boathouse, but Dr. Howes said last night that the graduates would be approached with the suggestion, and an effort made to raise the necessary funds in this manner. The site planned for its location is on the grounds above the present Newell University House, on the banks of the Charles River, just below the Horseshoe Curve. Dr. Howes did not say so, but there is no question that many new shells will be added to the equipment when the new sculling home is ready. Harvard now has more wherries, compromise boats, and singles than any other university or rowing organization in America; but the demand for them far exceeds their supply.

William Lutz, veteran boat builder at Harvard built two new single shells last winter, boats of the finest racing type, and they are lying in readiness for the two best oarsmen in the university as soon as the new sculling arrangements go into effect. They will be used by the men who represent Harvard in any championship events.

The possibility of a dual race in singles and doubles with oarsmen of Yale University was proposed last spring, shortly before the annual Harvard-Yale boat race on the Thames, but there was not enough time to put the plans across. Now, in addition to including Yale, the Harvard idea is to make it a three-cornered race between scullers of the "Big Three"; more than that, to hold a regular intercollegiate championship each year, according to the words of Dr. Howes last night. The university rowing management will launch correspondence at once looking towards this end.

Most universities do not have the excellent equipment, facilities, and convenient water courses that obtain at Harvard, and no doubt it will be harder to arouse the interest in other places that has been stirred at Cambridge; but Dr. Howes declared that he was sure it would come; that it would be a matter merely of time.

NEW SYSTEM FOR DECIDING A TIE

Net Golf Trophy to Go to the Man With the Lowest Handicap

Much of the golf competition which is being held in place of a handicap basis, because of deficiency of skill keeps many out of the running for gross honors, and it is to be noticed that ties are prevalent for net prizes in all tournaments. Of the ways which have been in vogue for determining who shall receive a trophy when there is a tie, there is only one which in any way relates to the players' golfing abilities, and that by going to extra holes. This is really the only fair way that gross ties can be settled, but in the case of net scores it is hardly more satisfactory than leaving the settlement to chance by drawing lots or tossing a coin.

For a long time there has seemed to be need of a new method of rendering decision in such cases, so that the man whose performance in the original play was best might be named the winner. There seems to be a very equitable and simple way of rendering a decision: by giving the win to him with the lowest handicap, in that his actual performance was the best. This is a system which has been used in field athletics for many years and just why it never has been adopted for golf tournaments is a question. In this way there would be no dependence upon "luck" or upon any performance subsequent to that originally played as part of the competition.

Obviously a golfer who has tied for a prize should not be asked to play again for that same prize, because it is unfair to him to let his first score represent him for good and all. And if one man has played golf which is actually superior to the other's, he deserves to win for that reason. Of course the toss-up means of settling a tie is unjust on the face of it, unless the players concerned have a very unusual inaccuracy regarding possession of prize "pewter."

It might be contended by some that if a tie were settled as here suggested on purely gross-score merits there would be a departure from the intention started with—namely, that of playing with handicap; that gross had really no standing in the matter except as it figured after the stroke allowance had been deducted. Some even might say that the gross score, which is the original method of deciding ties, ought not to be changed in any case, but such objections would seem to be of minor importance in view of the unquestionable fact that the present ways of declaring the winner of a net deadlock are seldom satisfactory.

If the winning of a prize can be decided in the play of a regular prescribed number of holes, surely it is desirable that no extra round be gone through with. In case of gross competition a playoff would be necessary, but that is no reason why the matter of net ties should not be simplified and made as just as possible.

"The idea is a good one, in my opinion," said W. F. Garcelon, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It is true that the present method of deciding ties has proved unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is unjust to the low handicap man, whose actual performance has been better. The practice of awarding the prize to the low gross scorer has proved satisfactory in field events, and I do not see why it would not mark a betterment if applied to golf."

Asked what the chances were of the new method being used in state open tournaments in the future, Mr. Garcelon said that all the association could do was to recommend such a thing; and that he thought the subject a worth one to bring up for discussion with view to a recommendation if a real improvement were seen to exist after all sides of the matter had been examined and if the opinions of more people qualified to know were found favorable.

NEW HOCKEY COACH AT NORTHWESTERN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Women hockey players at Northwestern University are receiving instruction from Miss Margaret Inglin of Dunfermline, Scotland, who played halfback on the All-Scotland Women's Hockey Team two years ago, it is announced here. Miss Inglin is rated as one of the world's foremost women hockey players, being especially expert in the technique of the various strokes. She is giving Northwestern girls more a strong specialist than as a general strategist, it is stated.

The Scottish coach landed in the United States three weeks ago and spent last week directing the women's hockey team of the Normal Training School, Battle Creek, Mich. She remains here until the first of next week, goes to University of Wisconsin and then to the University of Illinois. Miss Inglin coached 50 girls yesterday morning and twice as many in the afternoon. She teaches them to perfect the wrist movement which turns the hockey stick just enough to dribble the ball without making the player twist the body enough to open attack; another hockey movement is the upstroke which, by the rules, must not go as high as the head on account of the danger to other players. To get this stroke accurately and with power, Miss Inglin explains, is rather difficult.

CUBS DISPLAY GENEROSITY

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—The Chicago National League Club players, winners of the city series with the White Sox, divided their share of the receipts—\$14,708.85—among 26 men, giving full shares to the mascot, the groundskeeper, and several others not associated directly with the team. The American Leagueers drew \$9804.56 which they divided into 21 full shares, each man thus receiving almost as much as one of the winning players.

COLUMBIA HAS UNUSUAL SQUAD

Will Have a Strong Freshman Swimming Team This Season

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 18—As the result of a questionnaire directed to freshmen swimming candidates at Columbia University it appears that the Blue and White institution is to have the strongest yearling aggregation ever turned out on Morningside Heights.

Heading the list is W. D. Wright, a recruit from the Erie High School of Erie, Pa. Wright is one of the leading scholastic swimmers of the United States, and the times turned in by him for the 50 yards and the century compare favorably with those of such intercollegiate stars as Capt. W. L. Jellicoe '23 of Yale University, S. B. Damon '23 of Amherst College, and G. A. Sinclair '24 of the United States Naval Academy. During the national intercollegiate championships held at Princeton University last spring Wright took second in the 50-yard event, and has since covered the distance in 24.5-56. Considering the fact that these figures are considerably better than those which won the intercollegiate title at the University of Pennsylvania in March, it appears that Wright will have to be watched in 1924.

In addition to Wright, Coach E. T. Kennedy has another 25s. man in the person of H. P. Solomon, who was admitted to college from the extension department of the university this fall. Solomon, however, expects to become a sophomore in February, and will be depended upon to form the mainstay of the Columbia varsity during the coming season.

James Kennedy, a graduate of Stuyvesant High School in New York City, is a dependable man for the furthest and has taken second place in several local interscholastic events. He is also a good man at 100 yards and has repeatedly covered the distance well under 1m.

In the diving event Columbia has a good chance of winning every competition. This is due to the presence of W. L. Kriese, who last year captured the championship of the Pacific Coast, and placed second in the national indoor springboard championships at San Francisco in April of the present year. Kriese, although a transfer from the University of Southern California, will not be admitted to Columbia until February, when he will be taken in with freshmen standing. The Californian is internationally known in swimming circles; and it is doubtful if there is another freshman in the intercollegiate league who can offer him competition.

When, in addition to these men, it is considered that Coach Kennedy has on his list of ineligible L. E. Kuehn '24, who won the world's diving title at Antwerp in 1920, it appears that Columbia has the nucleus of an organization which will give Yale a strong bid for general intercollegiate honors in 1924. Kuehn is a transfer from Oregon Agricultural College, and will become eligible next year.

PRINCETON LINE IS SHAKEN UP

Combination That Took Field Against Colgate Discarded

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18—The Princeton varsity football team, with several new men in the lineup and Coach H. B. Dinsmore '25, man, agreed to score two touchdowns against the second varsity team on University Field yesterday afternoon. Paul Euwer '23, halfback, carried the ball each time. An added spark of determination was shown by the Tigers during the short scrimmage, which seems to forecast that a fighting eleven will meet the University of Maryland at Palmer Stadium, this Saturday.

The weakness of the line, as shown in the Colgate College game last Saturday, has caused W. W. Roper, head coach, to make several shifts with the result that the line that took the field against Colgate last Saturday was entirely discarded in scrimmage here yesterday, and a new combination was given the opportunity to show its skill. H. Gray '23 and S. M. Tillison '25 were on the wings yesterday instead of K. B. Smith '24 and F. S. Stout '25; Troup and Hills were at tackle in place of S. B. Treat '25 and J. T. Snyder '23; Howard and Lawrence played at guard in lieu of Dickerson and A. B. Snively '23, while D. W. Griffin '23 served as quarterback in place of O. P. Alford. Yesterday's backfield was composed of Dinsmore, Euwer, Stinson, and Barry.

E. L. MacMillan '25, the Tiger center, was in uniform for the first time since the first of last week. F. K. Pagenkopf '25, quarterback, who showed up well in early season practice, also reported yesterday. H. van Gerbig '24 and J. B. Cleaves '23 spent the first part of the afternoon in hunting, the former averaging about 55 yards. Smith tried dropping kicking from the 25-yard line, with a line trying to hurry his kick.

OVER 16,000 TO SEE FOOTBALL BATTLE

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 18—More than 16,000 students of the University of Michigan, alumni, and supporters from all parts of the State, will witness the football game Saturday at Columbus, O., between Michigan and Ohio State, according to estimates by university officials.

Many Michigan students have purchased second-hand automobiles in which to make the trip. Thousands of others will go by train, while a number started from here early this week determined to walk to Columbus, nearly 200 miles away. Others were leaving today expecting to obtain rides aboard passing automobiles or trucks. Some of these expressed the hope they might travel aboard freight trains.

VETERAN BACKFIELD IS OUT FOR THE HAVERFORD ELEVEN

Lack of Seasoned Players for the Line Is Coach H. J. Harman's Chief Problem

HAVERFORD, Pa., Oct. 17 (Special)—Under the coaching of H. J. Harman, star tackle for the last four years with the University of Pittsburgh, Haverford College has made big plans for a successful football season. Harman is making his coaching debut and succeeds Dr. M. J. Bennett, the former University of Pennsylvania football and baseball star, who was in charge here for many years.

Coach Harman's Scarlet and Black team opened its season by tying Stevens Institute of Technology, 0 to 0, this being the same as last year. Haverford repeatedly had chances to score on the Stevens team; but the slippery ball was fumbled and invariably the visitors braced near the goal line. Last Saturday Haverford lost to Trinity 21 to 14.

One of the strong assets of the Haverford team this fall is the veteran backfield which contains all but one member from last year. The only regular missing is former Capt. A. R. Sangree. H. T. Brown '23, is captain and fullback and looks like one of the best all-around players the Scarlet and Black has had in a long stretch of years. Brown prepared for college at William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, where he played football under H. N. Merritt, the former Yale player. He weighs 139 pounds and is 5ft. 11in. This is his third year in the varsity backfield and he is regarded as a star punter.

Captain Brown is flanked in the backfield by R. G. Allen '23 and W. W. Bacon Jr. '23. Allen formerly attended Stone School and lives in Cornwall, N. Y. Bacon is a Germantown, Pa., boy and prepared at Westtown School. Last season Brown and Bacon qualified for the varsity backfield and got in a number of games. Both are track stars.

One of Coach Harman's first new moves was to make a quarterback out of D. E. Wilbur '24, who was seen at center most of last season. The graduation of Captain Sangree left a big hole at quarterback and as Wilbur is a good sized lad, weighing 184 pounds and stands 6ft. 1in. Coach Harman believes that he can make a star signal caller and ground gainer out of him. Wilbur lives in Haverford. Other quarterback candidates include D. B. Eiseaman '25, formerly of Germantown (Pa.) High School; W. W. Hallman '24, who played at football at West Philadelphia School and lives in Overbrook, Pa.; A. R. S. Wagner '26 of Tulsa, Okla., who came here from Haverford School, and Farnham Warriner '23, formerly of St. George's School, and whose home is in Philadelphia.

Some of the other backfield men include: Geoffrey Hall '25, of Bryn Mawr High School, New York; J. B. Calkin '25, of Spring Grove, Pa.; G. C. Gross '25, of White Plains (N. Y.) High School; M. S. Halstead '26, another White Plains boy; H. P. House '25, who prepared at Montclair Academy and lives in Knoxville, Tenn.; W. G. Jackson '26, who resides in New York; A. L. Lewis '25, of Marple Newtown High School, Broomall, Pa.; D. L. Lord '25, of Vahalla, N. Y.; B. H. Lewis '26, of Moorestown, Pa.; who formerly attended William Penn Charter School; F. T. Nock '25, from Hasbrouck Heights (N. J.) High School; J. A. Silver '25, from Aberdeen, Md., and a former Tome School player, and H. B. Taylor '25, of West Chester, Pa.

Coach Harman does not expect much trouble in rounding out a fast-moving and versatile backfield, but his line is causing him some annoyance, as both tackles, one guard and both ends were lost by graduation from last year's varsity lineup. The stalwart of the forward line is W. R. Jones '23, the guard, who weighs 180 pounds and has held down his position for the last few seasons. Jones came here from Millbrook School and lives in Haverford. C. A. Greer '25, who played football at Gettysburg Academy before enrolling here, has been making a good showing. His home is in Johnstown, Pa., and he weighs 180. D. J. Reinhardt '25, of

Wilmington, Del., who prepared at Episcopal (Va.) High School, was started at left guard in the opening game against Stevens and made a favorable impression. Reinhardt weighs 185 pounds and is more than six feet tall. K. H. G. Kumm '25, of Summit (N. H.) High School; J. T. Robertson '24, from Pittsburgh; and C. E. Sumwalt '26, formerly of Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

H. H. Strong '25, formerly of William Penn Charter School, and H. M. Montgomery '25, of Woods Hole, Mass., were assigned to the tackle positions in the Stevens game. Both had some experience on the line last year, and Coach Harman believes they will develop rapidly this fall. Strong is one of the biggest men on the squad, and weighs 190 pounds, while Montgomery weighs 173 pounds. The latter played football at Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia before entering Haverford. Alfred Russell '25, from Scarborough (N. Y.) High School; Howard Comfort '24, a product of Haverford Preparatory School; C. H. Greene '26, from Troy (Pa.) High School; H. M. Miller '26, formerly of Perkiomen School, Pennsylvania; R. H. H. Oliver '25, of Westtown School, and H. B. Ferring '26, from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, are also out for tackle jobs.

Edward Foujke '24, former Haverford School captain, is one of the leading candidates for center; but G. H. Strawbridge '23, who played end last fall, has been switched to the center position by Coach Harman, and it will be a merry battle between the pair. Foujke is the heavier man on the team, and weighs 210 pounds, while Strawbridge is a 184-pounder.

O. B. Rhoades '25, formerly of Lawrenceville (Pa.) High School, and P. L. Sassaman '26, formerly of Abington (Pa.) High School, have been put at the end positions, some of the other flankers being: S. P. Baldwin '25, of Washington, Conn.; G. C. Fry '25, a Philadelphia boy; H. H. Kinsinger '25, and V. A. Lambert '25, both of New York; W. M. Leary '24, formerly of West Philadelphia High School; J. B. Stevenson '25, from Pittsburgh; and N. A. White '25, of Drexel Hill, Pa.

Haverford students are already looking forward to their big game of the year with Swarthmore College, which will be played Nov. 25 on the local gridiron.

CHECKER TOURNEY NEARING FINISH

Albert Jordan Leads—Reynolds To Forced Out

Today, the sixth of competition, the title tourney of the American Checker Association goes into its sixth round with Albert Jordan in a fair way to be the winner. Under the double knockout system, the remaining contestants cannot last long, and there is all probability of finishing the tourney this week. E. C. Waterhouse must play off a fifth-round tie with Louis Ginsberg before deciding whether both or only Waterhouse go to this afternoon's play.

The feature of yesterday's play was the forcing out of H. B. Reynolds by Jordan, with one draw and two wins. V. B. Dinsmore defeated Carl Booth, Sam Wesley defeated a bye, and the following matches in addition to that before named were unfinished: Ass Long vs. G. M. Tanner, Joe Duffy vs. Raymond Gould.

The first consolation tourney was won yesterday by W. E. Davis. Another draw of Monday's losers was started and progressed partly through the second round.

SYRACUSE TO REORGANIZE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18—The Syracuse baseball club of the International League this morning announced it had asked for waivers on 35 of the 38 players on its roster. A thorough reorganization is in prospect.



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THE murmuring river, its edges concealed by thickly growing shrubbery, flows past our door, a few hundred feet away, and the country bridge which spans it is a red iron affair, not very pretty and of only one simple arch. And yet—just as the red introduces a pleasant dash of color into the green and brown landscape, so do the vibrations from these rattling planks add their peculiar note into the quiet sound of country life.

I have never wearied of listening to the occasional passing automobile rolling soundless along the dirt road, which lies parallel to the river for many miles, until it turns sharply directly in front of our house, to cross over the bridge. As the car turns with the road it rouses a mild thunder for half a minute; then again all is silent. Next comes the rhythmic heavy tread of cart horses, pulling the farmer's wagon along the sleeping highway—and suddenly their muffled beat becomes distinct as they too pass over the bridge, which trembles under the creaking load of hay. A saddle horse, galloping softly on the easy dust and then—ah—there you hear him briskly clipping across the wooden planks of the bridge.

There is always romance about a bridge, and I suppose everybody has some favorite among the famous bridges of the world. Tell me what bridges you love and I will tell you what you are, one might paraphrase. As for me there are five bridges which always remain distinct in my memory and dear to my heart. And foremost of all is the Ponte Sant' Angelo. This (if one excepts the two short bridges which connect the island in the Tiber with the two banks), is the only one left in Rome which is neither modern nor medieval, but genuinely ancient. There have been repairs and a new parapet: the flock of angels on the piers were added in 1688, but the three broad central arches are undoubtedly the original structure.

I love this antique workmanship, not only because of its surpassingly lovely view of the Castle of Sant' Angelo, but because of the delightful paradox of its having been built by the Emperor Hadrian, scholarly, art-loving, who prided himself on handling human life with a light touch. His airy lines "Animula, vagula, blandula," have a modern ring even today; and it was this same emperor, who likened existence to a skimming butterfly, who reared a bridge which has lasted for nearly eighteen centuries.

The other spot in Rome which has a peculiar fascination for me is that which marks the rude structure which Horatio kept against Lars Porsena of Clusium, while the fathers hewed it down behind him. This was the very first bridge to be built across the Tiber, and it was of wood bolted with bronze, for the Romans had no iron.

In those days, afterward the reverent custom prevailed for many generations of always repairing it with wood and bronze in perpetual veneration of Ancus Martius, fourth King of Rome. Those who delight in coincidence reveal in the fact that the last remnant of this wooden bridge was destroyed by that Pontifex whose name was della Rovere, which may be translated "of the oak." The last vestige of the stone bridge which ultimately took the place of the famous wooden one was destroyed to deepen the harbor, but the site is still pointed out to illustrate Macaulay's stirring lines.

Then there is Crowland Bridge, near Peterborough. This curious structure, one of the earliest known stone bridges

dunes. And the girl laughed softly to herself and shouted "Bravo!" as the tiniest won.

And then twilight came, clad all in gray and lavender, came slowly as if enjoying the frolic and loath to bid it cease. The grasses on the dunes went to sleep. The little brown weeds on the beach lay still in their fairy rings. The foam balls called off the race. The light died out of the sand. Where the waves rolled back, the beach lay moist and shining like a sheet of silver, delicately tinted with faint green, pale lavender, rose pink. By the clumps of brown seaweed lay purple shadows.

In the glory of the night and in the happy silence the girl walked home, saying softly to herself,

"It has opened its heart to me. Therefore I love it."

thoughts have turned to the betrothed or wife he has left behind in the mountains, had muted for them the music of existence.

Their chief festival, save for an occasional visit home, is at the sheep-shearing, when the various flocks with their herds gather to an appointed center under the direction of the overseer, and the shepherds enjoy better food and the society of their fellows for a brief space before scattering again to their lonely pastures. The payment given varies from one estate or district to another, but certain old rights in the matter of cheese, sheepskins (from which they make their jackets), and special food allowances at certain festivals such as Christmas and Easter, are generally recognized. Their existence is of an almost primeval simplicity, their

in verse the splendour of the Alpine vision—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, Keats. As the nineteenth century wore on, this hymn of admiration was taken up by all the poets, by Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, and Longfellow. At the same time it attained perhaps a literary form of almost equal beauty in the mighty prose of John Ruskin, who has left us a series of prose Alpine pictures that can be compared only to the paintings of his mighty artistic model and idol, Joseph William Turner.

But there is another literature of the Alps. That is the literature of adventure. In its first stage the attitude of the modern man towards the Alps was still of admiration from a distance.

The first change in that attitude is contained in the remarkable description of mountain

The Architect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE very word "architect"—from the Latin, *architectura*, a master builder—implies a person of broad vision, combining a sympathetic and intimate relationship with the community in which he lives. If he be true to his profession, he is constantly studying the needs and requirements of his fellow-citizens. Among other things he feels and reproduces the earnest longing for beauty, so often dormant and cold because it has never felt the touch of unselfed love. It may become his privilege to break the desert of its hope, and gently leading it through the paths of utility, to awaken it by letting it gaze upon a structure of grace and loveliness which it can appreciate and understand.

We wonder if the public ever realizes that in the design, color, poetry, utility, and grace of his achievement the architect is often expressing the character of the community that gazes upon it! Yet this is true. Architecture brings not only one but many of the arts into its field of action, and combines them with the accuracy of mathematical calculation. Does not this closely symbolize the divinely scientific art of spiritual creation? There is a verse in Hebrews which reads, "He looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." Though he used not brick and mortar, iron, wood, or stone, the quotation refers to the vision of one of the world's greatest architects. Abraham was a master builder of character. He possessed that quality of thinking which combines the aesthetic with the practical; and notwithstanding the fact that his vivid imagination would sometimes carry him to the brink of excess, his motive was always too pure to allow him to victimize an ideal. How beautiful, for instance, was his sense of proportion or mental balance when he allowed Lot to take the way of his own choosing, instead of trying to weave Lot into the structure of Abraham, or Abraham into the structure of Lot. To have fallen into this temptation would have been like putting a Gothic arch into an early Norman dwelling house or bright red furnishings into a pale green morning room. Abraham, in his study of character, saw the leveling influences which come to the world through the free expression of a difference in opinion.

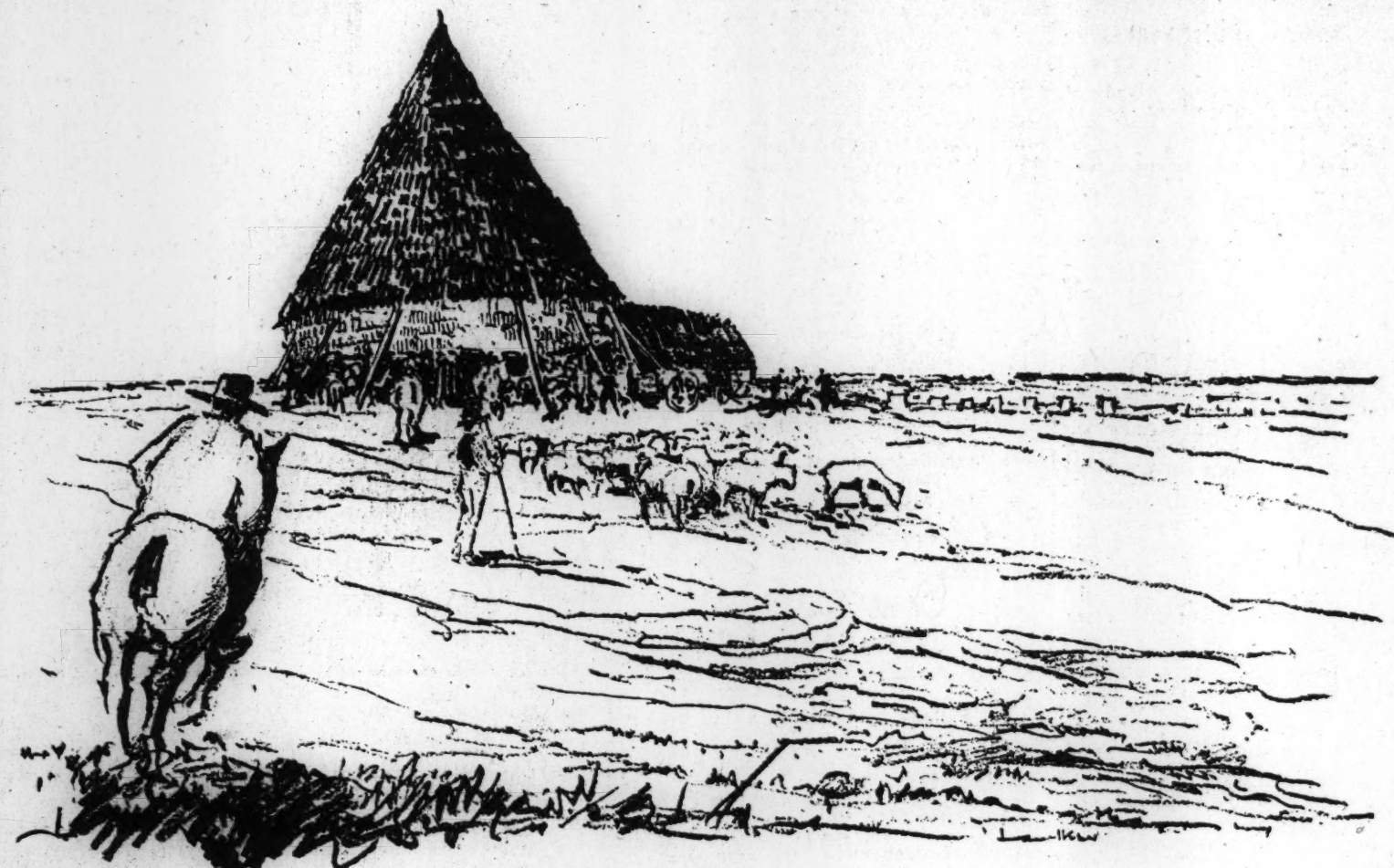
and he was not afraid to trust his God. He looked beyond the human sense of things to the divine; and we must learn to do the same.

Every desire to be good man and woman in our human relationships is, the whisper of man's spirituality and helps to dig the excavations for our spiritual building. Therefore, we can never afford to look with derision upon the arts, the sciences, or any humanly legitimate occupation in which we or others may be employed. Each progressive step forward sounds the doom of some material limitation, and marks the way for the advent of spiritual enlightenment. Walt Whitman puts it very tersely in these words:

"Roaming in thought over the Universe, I saw the little that is Good steadily hastening towards immortality. And the vast all that is called Evil I saw hastening to merge itself and become lost and dead."

The foundation, of course, for all spiritual building lies in the understanding of God and His Christ. Upon this foundation we can rest secure, for "the stone which the builders rejected" is become the chief of our corner; and as we build our houses beautiful, strong, complete in holiness, we are helping others to build theirs. Every overcoming of a belief in evil adds one more stone of enlightenment to our structure in Truth; for, ignorance being dispelled, Truth, never having been absent, appears, and we hear the "still small voice" in tender accent repeating that stupendous question: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" Sooner or later, every one without exception will be asked this question; and every one, as he begins to understand the right, spiritual foundation which he must finally build, will learn to answer in the affirmative. Then the true mission of Christianity will be accepted and understood, and we shall find faith, courage, humility, purity in our temple—all stones in the temple of God.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says on page 576, "In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."



Shepherds of the Roman Campagna

In England, now spans roadways instead of water ways, for the streams which flowed under it a thousand years ago have been diverted. But quaint as it is to drive under a bridge which originally crossed a stream, it is not architecture alone which endears Crowland. It is Kingsley's famous "Hereward the Wake," that great chronicle of Ely and Peterborough and Crowland which lends this whole region its peculiar charm, making tower and fen and forgotten fragment of Saxon wall, beautiful and significant to the inward as well as to the outward eye.

Next, of course, comes London Bridge, not the original timber contrivance which was always "falling down" in nursery rhymes, but that present-day structure, completed in 1831.

My last special delight among bridges is that queer, unevenly painted blue arch on Chinese willow wares. What a delectable line! What fascinating shores it binds together! What fantastic crowds and what a jumble of symbolism! If one loves other bridges because they span concrete events, one loves this because it binds one imagination to another.

These five are my bridges, and while I will grant you the Ponte Vecchio, or Brooklyn Bridge, or the ancient arches across the Seine, I will be true to these. There is always a limit to a list of special favorites—that is what makes them special—and these are the five that come before me when I think of the romantic bridges of history and art.

And often as I listen to the miniature thunder of wheels passing over the country bridge at my door, I smile, realizing that even this simple affair belongs to the multitudinous sisterhood of bridges, more ethereal than any other of man's architecture, uniting once divided shores.

The Gay Little Beach

It stretched, a desolate strip of gray sand, between lonely dunes and the ocean. Far in the distance a cluster of closed and silent cottages stood sharply out against the sky. No sound broke the stillness save the soft, regular splash of the surf. Seemingly the little beach lay cheerful and dreary. But the girl sitting on the sands was filled with ecstasy at the happy gaiety all about.

The sun poured down a flood of golden sunshine over the gray sand, and every tiny grain glistened back a thousand rainbow colors. The air quivered and sparkled with prismatic hues as if unseen fairies were dancing with diamond-jeweled wings. Slender, gold-tipped grasses rustled on the dunes. Little winds whipped unexpectedly around corners and set the brown weeds on the beach whirling in fairy rings. A tiny fiddler crab ran about looking at the girl with bulging eyes that were unafraid. Hither and thither he scuttled in headlong ecstasy, the joy of action in all his little legs.

Far out on the water, a line of sleek, black ducks rose and fell with rhythmic motion. Their feathers glistened, their alert eyes shone. The girl longed to be out there too, swinging in the cradle of a great green wave. Sea gulls wheeled overhead, their flashing wings like tiny white caps of the air. Along the beach the surf beat up a line of feathery rainbow foam. Every few minutes a mischievous breeze plucked off little fluffy balls that poised for a moment as if counting, "One, two, three," and then tumbled off in a mad race for the

FROM whichever direction one approached Rome, one must traverse great tracts of that weird and lonely country which is known as the Campagna, extending on all sides like a sea, its low undulating hills rolling away wave beyond wave. Here and there rises an ancient tower, or some great aqueduct spans a tract of it with the arches which brought water from the mountains to supply Imperial Rome. Hiding beneath its green flower-starred undulations a myriad memories and relics of the past, it has felt the feet of the Roman legions and the tramp of the barbarian hordes where now the grass waves in the wind and silence and solitude hold sway.

Only small areas of land around the widely separated farmsteads are under cultivation: beyond these extend vast pastures, where oxen, buffaloes, sheep and horses graze. Of these it is the sheep that go furthest ahead, grazing throughout the autumn and winter in the lowlands, and being driven in the spring toward the hills for cool and fresher grass. Few who have ever traversed the Campagna will have failed to see against the clear sky of dawn or sunset, or sheltering at midday in the shadow of some ancient tower or arch, or lofty stone pine, the picturesque figure of the shepherd in felt hat and sheepskin coat. Often he may be seen leaning on the staff which, set diagonally so as to form a triangle with his firmly planted feet, affords him rest while he watches over his flock.

These shepherds lead a simple life which can scarcely have varied from primeval times. Their dwellings are rude huts of logs, poles, straw and reeds, with a fenced inclosure into which to drive the sheep at night. When the flock moves the hut is taken down and set up in the new position, together with the milking and cheese-making utensils.

In the dawn the sheep are driven out for their long day's wandering, their shepherd walking leisurely behind, and the great white shaggy dogs dutifully trotting around their woolly charges. At evening, when they return, and the ewes have been milked, the milk is straightway poured into the cauldron hanging over the fire, to make the "pecorino" and "ricotta" for which the Campagna is famous. The "pecorino" is a small round cheese of a pale yellow; the "ricotta" is made by adding fresh milk to the whey from which the cheese has been extracted, and then recocking it, whence its name, "ricotta," twice cooked. It is a white curd, with so little flavor beyond that of pure milk that it may be eaten equally well with salt and pepper or with sugar and fruit, and is sent to the cities in round rush baskets, from which it emerges like milky balls, patterned over with the imprint of the rushes.

At evening the shepherds sit around the fire to eat their frugal supper, and then stretch themselves on the straw within the hut or beneath the open sky to sleep, while the dogs keep watch. It is a lonely life, passed almost wholly far from human intercourse save for the two or three men or lads who share the care of a flock.

A serene silent people they are, as if the illimitable spaces among which they move, the silence of the immense landscape, broken only by the tinkle of a sheepbell, the occasional bark of a dog, the wail of bagpipes, or the song of some herdman whose

life, in this twentieth century, unvaried, in its pastoral duties and rhythm, from that of Jacob when he kept the flocks of Laban, or David when he watched beside his sheep and improvised his songs full of pastoral imagery, as the Campagna shepherds do today.

Black and Unknown Bards

Heart of what slave poured out such melody As "Steal away to Jesus"? On its strains His spirit must have nightly floated free!

Though still about his hands he felt his chains, Who heard great "Jordan roll"? Whose starward eye Saw chariot "swing low"? And who was he That breathed that comforting, melodious sigh, "Nobody knows de trouble I see"?

What merely living clod, what captive thing, Could up toward God through all its darkness grope, And find within its deadened heart to sing These songs of sorrow, love and faith, and hope? How did it catch that subtle undertone, That note in music heard not with the ears? . . .

Not that great German master in his dream Of harmonies that thundered amongst the stars At the creation, ever heard a theme Nobler than "Go down, Moses." Mark its bars How like a mighty trumpet-call they stir The blood. Such are the notes that men have sung Going to valorous deeds; such tones there were That helped make history when time was young.

There is a wide, wide wonder in it all, That from degraded rest and servile toil The fiery spirit of the seer should call These simple children of the sun and soil. O black slave singers, gone, forgot, unfamed, You—you alone, of all the long, lone line Of those who've sung untaught, unknown, unnamed, Have stretched out upward, seeking the divine.

—James Weldon Johnson.

The Literature of the Alps

This country has left a deep mark in literature. These dominating mountains, always the background of every scene in Northern Italy, the familiar setting of many of our greatest sacred pictures—these mountains have profoundly impressed the imagination of man. . . . The first great outburst of admiration is to be found in the prose of France and the poetry of England. In France it was a Swiss writer who taught the secret of the Alps—that wonderful Rousseau, who brought from Switzerland to France the very storm-wind of mountain liberty. In England it was that group of singers, often rather vaguely called the Poets of the Revolution, who first mirrored

expeditions by the famous Swiss botanist, De Saussure, who lived at Geneva during the second half of the eighteenth century. It was De Saussure's great leisure interest to climb and observe the mountains, and it was his most vital ambition to stand on the summit of Mont Blanc.

De Saussure climbed Mont Blanc in 1787. The great troubles through which Europe passed during the following generation practically closed the Alps to modern adventure until 1820. Even then it was only gradually that Europe returned to the great Alpine enthusiasms of that group of early climbers—a group that included Windham, Balmat, and Paccard.

Between 1840 and 1870 practically all the highest peaks of Switzerland were conquered. Region after region delivered up its secrets—first the Oberland, then the Engadine and finally the Dolomites. A whole body of Englishmen mastered the secrets of snow-craft, and on their heels came another and even more adventurous band who developed a new school in crag-climbing.

The men who performed these feats began to describe them. . . . Thus there grew up a new literature of the Alps, the literature of the Alpine Journal and its writers; the books of Whymper, Mummery, Forbes and Conway; and, perhaps most distinguished of all, the sketches of Tyndall and Leslie Stephen.

What is the value of this literature as a contribution to English prose? Like the mountains with which it deals, it is strangely unequal. It rises to great heights and sinks to great depths. Its besetting sin is triviality.

But in spite of these grave defects, the English climbing literature of the last fifty years has given us some great passages. It can even be said, indeed, that mountain climbing has actually created writers. . . . They have been raised by the subject to a higher level. They have ascended with the mountains themselves to greater heights. . . . Harold Spender in "In Praise of Switzerland."

"At Heaven's Gate Sing"

At heaven's gate, but not in heaven. The sky, as these larks rise higher and higher, grows colder and thinner; if they could rise high enough, it would be a black void. All this fluid and dazzling atmosphere is but the drapery of earth; this cerulean vault is only a film round the oceans. As these choristers pass beyond the nether veils of air, the sun becomes fierce and comfortless; they must hurry home again. . . . And accordingly, down they drop to their nests and peck about, anxious and silent; but their song never comes down. Up there they leave it, in the glittering desert it once ravished, in what we call the past. They bore their glad offering to the gate and returned empty; but the gladness of it, which in their palpitation and hurry they only half guessed, passed in and is a part of heaven. In the home of all good, from which their frail souls fetched it for a moment, it is still audible for any ear that ever again can attune itself to that measure. All that was loved or beautiful at any time, or that shall be so hereafter, all that never was but that ought to have been, lives in that paradise.—George Santayana, in "Soliloquies" in England and Later Soliloquies.

Concerning Free Verse

The term "free verse" is so misleading that one is almost tempted to believe that it was maliciously invented by the opponents of irregular forms in poetry. Poetry, in common with the other arts, can never be actually "free" in the sense that freedom means an utter lack of restrictions and limitations, for the form of any artistic creation must represent an inevitable and transparent glove for the content in its final emergence. Since the content of a creation itself is a slave to different designs and qualities, the form must share this bondage or become inadequate and incongruous. Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" would lose its air of neatly fantastic nonsense if it were changed to "free verse," while Carl Sandburg's sprawling and massive poems would appear ridiculous if they attempted to squeeze themselves within the narrow outlines of rhyme and meter. But Mr. Sandburg's poems are by no means free unless freedom merely means the acceptance of larger and less obvious restrictions. The "free verse" writer, if he is an actual poet, must evolve a form of his own—a form that includes the varied intensities and qualities of his content, with an effortless but triumphant affirmation; and compared to this task the shaping of mountains would be an easy affair.

Probably the reason why so many poets fall at "free verse" is that the originality of their imaginations does not find itself equal to the labor of perfecting the perfecting of their content, and what they achieve is merely a purposeless clash between form and content. It is deliciously easy to write a bad example of "free verse," and that is perhaps the reason why so many people have attempted it during the past ten years, but it is also equally easy to fashion a single or a trite love lyric in rhyme, as the pages of many an American magazine will testify. Excellent rhymed verse and "free verse" both present equally formidable difficulties, but these difficulties are of different kinds and they bar the way to important but dissimilar attainments. In rhymed and metered verse the poet must subject his thoughts and emotions to a prearranged discipline, while in "free verse" he must invent the discipline himself. Mr. Untermeyer seems to believe that it is much easier to create "free verse" than to struggle with rhyme and meter, but if this is true, then it is also easier to command yourself than to drill under the orders of a severe captain. In a false simile, Mr. Untermeyer compares "free verse" to putty and wax that yields quickly to the fingers, but those poets who find that it is wax were probably looking for a hasty victory and determined not to be disappointed! "Free verse" has always been a ridiculous label for irregular forms in poetry; "changing verse" would be more exact.—Maxwell Bodenheim, in The Nation.

Modesty
You are young, my son, and, as the years go by, time will change and even reverse many of your present opinions. Refrain therefore awhile from setting yourself up as a judge of the highest matters.—Plato.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Near East Relief

THE organization of a committee for the relief of the Near East, under the direction of Mr. Will Hays and by authority of President Harding, furnishes an opportunity for the charitable people of the United States and elsewhere to contribute toward the alleviation of the dreadful distress of the people in that war-racked country, with assurance that their contributions will be handled efficiently and economically. A working capital has been furnished by the American Red Cross, which has turned over to the committee all of the funds now in its hands wherewith to prosecute the task of relief until contributions may come from the people.

The Christian Science Monitor hopes that generous assistance and aid may be extended by its readers to this most commendable work of relief, the necessity for which has been sufficiently indicated by the cables from the Near East to this paper. Checks may be sent to the treasurer of the fund, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York; to Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. If sent to any one of these recipients, contributions will reach the proper authority for their administration in the way which will bring the utmost alleviation possible to the sorely stricken people of Asia Minor.

THE NEW YORK MAIL discerns in the assertion that the American passenger ships will be driven off the ocean, unless they are permitted to sell alcoholic liquor in their smoking rooms, a familiar ghost which has before now been formed from the fumes of alcohol. This specter, according to the Mail, is the old theory that the destruction of the liquor traffic was going to render valueless all property which had been occupied by the participants in that traffic. Time was when, in cities, two and sometimes three street intersections were occupied by saloons, and at the height of the prohibition agitation it was insisted that the unhappy landlords of these corner buildings were to be bankrupted if their saloon-keeping tenants found their business destroyed. The cry of property rights was raised then to block the progress of prohibition much as the cry of personal liberty is now raised in an effort to avert the enforcement of the law.

Everyone knows that six months after the prohibition amendment went into effect careful investigation in most of the cities affected showed that the very eligible corners, from which the groggeries had been ejected, had been eagerly seized, frequently at higher rentals, by a very much superior class of tenants. High rentals, we may say in passing, are not necessarily a sign of advantage to the many, however desirable they may be to the few who own the property, but even where the rental which the saloonkeeper was able, because of the enormous and often illegal gains of his calling, to pay to the landlord, was beyond the power of his successor to pay, it was found that the adjacent property was improved, and its rents increased because of the advantage to the neighborhood caused by the disappearance of the saloon.

These are merely facts of recent history, easily demonstrated and as a rule matters of common notoriety. The lesson they teach is applicable also to the American ships on the high seas. They will no more be put out of business because of the disappearance of the bar than blocks on Broadway or Pennsylvania Avenue have been depopulated and made deserted because where there were four or five saloons there are now none.

It is not surprising, in view of the general misinformation concerning the nature of money, that the American farmers should be showing a disposition to favor various plans for the issuance of a greater volume of what they call "money," but what is in reality currency. While there has been a partial recovery from the widespread depression that affected agriculture two years ago conditions are still far from normal, and the low prices of

staple crops seem to justify the claim that the great majority of the farmers are producing at a loss. High freight rates on what the farmer sells and buys, and relatively high prices for the goods he consumes, are burdens from which he hopes to find relief through currency inflation. Regarding the situation from the point of view of the producer, the farmers believe that with more money prices would advance to a point at which production would again become profitable, and they demand that the Congress shall enact legislation providing an increased currency supply. There are serious differences of opinion as to the form in which this increase shall be made, but the issue is raised, and will be a vexing problem at the next session of Congress.

It is not alone among the farmers that the idea that more money is needed prevails. The editor of a group of daily newspapers published in a dozen or more cities advocates the payment of the soldiers' bonus by an issue of \$500,000,000, in United States Treasury notes, by which method, he claims, the demand for aid to needy soldiers could be met without any cost to the people. What he ignores, as do the farmers, is the effect of currency inflation on all prices, not merely of farm products.

The new recruit whose blanket was too short to cover his feet, cut a strip from the top and sewed it to the bottom, but found it was no longer. If, as the result of more currency, the price of farm crops advances, the price of everything the farmer buys will be equally increased. An issue of \$500,000,000 in federal promises to pay would increase prices and put additional burdens on the 100,000,000 American consumers. There is no magic by which the price of some commodities can be advanced while that of others remains stationary. Inflation due to an increased volume of currency soon affects all prices, leaving their relation much as it was previously. What the farmers really need is a better system of credits, provision for which is being gradually worked out by various agencies. The leaders of the great farm organizations have so far not joined in the "cheap money" movement, and their counsels may prevent a great deal of wasted effort in trying the wrong remedy for admittedly unfavorable conditions.

CANADA'S position against being obliged to go to war without the approval of Parliament has been stated with clearness by the Dominion Minister of Finance, W. S. Fielding, before the Assembly of the League of Nations. As chairman of the Canadian delegation this year, Mr. Fielding urged the revision of Article X of the Covenant. He did not ask for the elimination of the article, but objected rather, he said, to the article's vagueness. "Ambiguous treaties are as pernicious as secret treaties," Mr. Fielding asserted.

Canada wants to have it clearly defined that Article X does not bind the Dominion under the League of Nations Covenant to take part in war without first having the declaration of war approved by the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. The present Government of Canada is applying this policy, in any case, of doing nothing without parliamentary sanction with regard to the possibility of the league of British nations—as Premier Smuts of South Africa has termed the British Empire—becoming involved in war.

Canada's right to consult through Parliament, to have the approval of the Canadian people's representatives before going to war, would never be questioned by Great Britain. At the same time, something more is evidently needed to allow the British nations to speak with one voice in an hour of crisis. As the dominions move toward national sovereignty on issues of peace and war and foreign policy, the necessity of being able to speak with unanimity—as the United States of America can speak on a critical national issue—becomes daily more apparent. While British unity is thus being maintained in the league of British nations, there is urgent need, too, that the nations, all nations in the civilized world, find the path to emancipate themselves from internal conditions and beliefs that lead to war.

ATTENTION has been directed to the fact, apparently sufficiently established, that the newspapers of the United States devoted more space, news and editorial, to the recent meeting of the American Bankers Association in New York, than would have been devoted, or than has been devoted, to eleven annual conventions of the National Education Association. In the latter, the pertinent inquiry as to why this is so is propounded. The query is an interesting one, and it may be worth while to speculate upon the answer. It might be remarked in passing, however, that those who care to take the pains to examine the files of The Christian Science Monitor, published at the time of the recent meeting of the National Education Association in Boston, will find, in the unparalleled amount of space given to the daily record of the proceedings, proof which will go far in upsetting the major premise.

The publicity which newspapers give to any event does not always depend so much upon the importance of the event itself as upon the interest which those who are supposed to read the newspapers attach to it. A newspaper which is compelled to recognize the fact that it has few readers among teachers and pupils of the schools, colleges and universities, might readily convince itself that it was not called upon to devote much space to the views of educators, no matter how interesting or important those views might be. The same newspaper, on the other hand, finding its patronage among those more interested in finance, commerce and trade than in education, quite naturally would open its columns to as complete a record of a bankers' convention as it was possible for it to print.

It has been intimated by those inclined to defend the attitude of the educators and to criticize the publicity efforts of the bankers, that the financiers have been able to compel the newspapers to exploit and magnify the publicity which the bankers' organization supplies. Probably this accusation can be truthfully denied. But it cannot be denied that the bankers seem inclined to make the publication of the proceedings of their conventions possible, as well as profitable. A leading New York daily paper on at least one day during the sessions of the recent convention of bankers printed forty-eight pages and published a notice in the same issue announcing that it had refused many columns of advertising for which it could not find space.

Every layman knows that it is the advertising revenue of most newspapers that turns the wheels of the presses. Possibly the New York paper mentioned, without the returns received from its advertising, could not have paid, from its subscription and news-stand sales, the cost of the white paper consumed. Perhaps the educators realize this as well as the bankers. But the teachers and school superintendents are not in a position to back their knowledge with performance.

FOR more than four years Russia has been an outlaw among the nations. The world may be pardoned for having treated her as an outlaw. But in the present circumstances Russia is giving voice to a demand that is reasonable, legitimate and in consonance with the sense of justice among the nations. Moscow demands that its spokesman must be admitted to the council that is to settle the future status of the Dardanelles Straits. Russia is vitally interested in those straits. They are her natural outlet to warm water. They constitute her road to Europe.

It strikes the eye that the powers that are planning to determine the exact place which the Dardanelles are to occupy in the life of a reconstructed world will not determine that place without due consideration of Russian interests. So far as those nations themselves are concerned, the decision will be reached with full recognition of what Russia ought to have—a free waterway from the Black Sea to the outer world and back on a basis of equality with the other nations that are to participate in the conference.

But there is another point of view of this issue of such vast importance to the world. That point of view is the Russian point of view. Under the Tsars, Russia sacrificed millions of lives and billions in treasure for the achievement of a historic purpose, the attainment of a road to open water. If that original agreement included a physical possession of the straits—and of the peoples dwelling along its route—by Russia, the Bolshevik successors of the Tsaristic régime have renounced the part of the bargain which provided for exclusive Russian domination of the straits. What the existing government, undoubtedly speaking the will of the people, demands is the right of equal participation in the control of the historic waterway with the rest of the world.

If participation in the councils that are to regulate the future of the straits is now denied to Russia, the Russian people will have reason to complain of an act of injustice, and the stabilizers of the structure of civilization and of international order cannot afford to create new causes of resentment. The Allies cannot exclude Russia from the conference on the ground that her admission would imply recognition, which the powers are not prepared to accord to Bolshevism. On two occasions in the recent past—at Genoa and in Paris—Russia was admitted to the council tables of Europe.

To Russia the Dardanelles are of greater importance than to any other nation. If Turkey is to have a recognized share in the solution of the problem of the Dardanelles, then certainly Russia ought to be heard, officially and on a basis of equality with the other great nations. For, in spite of all that has intervened in Russia since the opening of the war, Russia is still a great nation with a future. That future should not be clouded by the remembrance of an act which in the hearts of future generations of Russians would unquestionably rankle as a great wrong.

THE advance in the art of the photoplay continues steadily forward in spite of temporary setbacks due to universal and proper disgust incurred periodically by individual members of the profession to whom exaggerated salaries offer opportunities to display in public their personal weaknesses. The Drama of the Unspoken Word is of too great importance in its co-ordination with the Written Word and the Spoken Word to be permanently affected by the acts of any individuals, however reprehensible, in its onward march as it begins to come into its own.

Contrary to early apprehensions, the photoplay has not proved to be a rival of the stage or of the novel, but rather a new art distinctive in itself and necessary to complete the triangle. Slowly, but surely, it is passing through the inevitable unlovely phases of a new art. The audiences, once so easily satisfied, now demand better things, and with this demand a different class of producers is arising which recognizes in this powerful medium an opportunity to reach a stupendous audience with messages as worth while as those expressed through the drama or literature.

With a higher grade of producers will come closer co-operation on the part of the best writers, who now simply turn their stories over for value, accepting (with cringes, perhaps, but considering the sacrifice inevitable) the mutilation which their work receives in the hands of the continuity writer in translating it into photoplay terms. The real amalgamation will be accomplished when the atmosphere which surrounds the photoplay becomes such that the best writers can breathe it, and when they study the technique with the same analysis that they now give to the short story or to the novel. The triumph of the art will come when the writing is done directly for the screen by the genius whose skill is equal to the task of telling his story by pictures rather than by words, supplemented by actors and actresses great enough to convey this message by facial expression, by gesture, by physical action, so surely that the audience may understand without the impertinent interruption of printed explanation.

The photoplay has become an international institution, and a force with which the world must reckon. It has as yet only touched upon the fringes of its possibilities. Its character in the future depends upon its audiences, for writer and producer strive to give that which is demanded. Present tendencies seem to indicate that the development will be along lines which recognize it as an art, and if these indications may be relied upon, the Photoplay will take its position squarely beside its sister arts, Drama and Literature.

Editorial Notes

BESTOWAL on the Prince of Wales of the LL. D. degree by St. Andrews University in Scotland recalls a few facts anent this university in its relation to the country. Strangely enough, it was founded by a papal bull in 1411, when James I of Scotland was a prisoner in England. When he returned from captivity, however, he fathered the institution. At first there was just one college, St. Salvator's, but in 1512 a poor man's college was founded under the name of St. Leonard's. This was because the expenses associated with graduation had rendered St. Salvator's out of the reach of the ordinary undergraduate. St. Leonard's stood on the ground that St. Leonard's School now occupies. A few years after this, in 1537, to be specific, Queen Mary's College was founded, but with the Reformation came complete dissipation of the theological hopes of its founders. In 1747, St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's were united in the name of United College. The last college to be added was University College, Dundee, which was founded and endowed privately in 1883, though this college also was merged into the United College in 1897.

WHEN Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard, president of the American board and a member of a recent relief commission to Turkey, stated a short while ago that Americans cannot lay all the blame for the "unexampled calamities" in Turkey upon the European nations, he combated the argument of those, like Senator Borah, who would have it appear that "Europe is solely the author of her own ruin." Professor Moore expressed his further views, in part, as follows:

We have our own failures to answer for. At one time we could have exerted a decisive influence upon the Near East. We sidestepped and are misled today by the clamor of politicians. The sooner we assume responsibility for peace in that part of the world the better it will be for civilization. It ought to be done immediately.

We are probably the only Nation left which could now exert a great influence upon the Ottoman leaders and followers of the Prophet.

If that be so, then America should assume her responsibility gladly and without delay.

GREAT interest is manifest in American inter-collegiate football clashes. Of course, the real climax is the New Year's Day game at Pasadena, Cal., which, primarily a spectacle, brings one of the country's leading eleven west of the Rockies. But the regular season contains games scarcely less interesting from a national point of view. Harvard, for instance, has met and conquered and been conquered by Centre College of Danville, Ky., the team it is scheduled to meet again at the Stadium this coming Saturday. At Yale, Head Coach "Doc" Jones has bowed to the prowess of his younger brother, Howard, football instructor at the University of Iowa—and by the same single-touchdown margin as separated victorious Centre from Harvard last fall. Princeton played host to the University of Chicago in 1921, lost, and will repay the visit and compliment, too, as it hopes, next week. It is clear that these inter-collegiate contests have not been at all to the disadvantage of the inland teams.

ADOPTION of a provision under which liberty of thought and free exercise of all forms of worship and religion are to be recognized by the Constitution of the Central American Federation presages well for the future development of the countries of Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, which compose the federation. The provision further states that there can be no legislation on religious matters and specifies that all forms of worship not opposed to morals, good customs, and public order are to be allowed. Moreover, religious associations which compel a person to an unconditional obedience or establish confinement in cloister are prohibited.

CONGRATULATIONS are due to the Shah of Persia for having refused to sacrifice his personal humanitarian feelings on the altar of international courtesy. When the officials of Bayonne invited him to witness a bullfight, he resented their lack of tact. When the Prefect of the Pyrenees Department insisted on escorting the Shah to his box, His Majesty turned round a few minutes after the bulls had entered the ring, and refused to remain. None can blame him. A man may choose to do as Rome does when he is in Rome, but the Romans have no right to force him to comply with Roman customs.

RECENT adoption by the Wisconsin Republicans of a wet plank in their platform is convincingly offset by a postscript appended to a letter sent to every graduate of the University of Wisconsin regarding the 1922 Homecoming. It reads:

We are asking your fullest co-operation in helping to dissociate Homecoming and Booze. Every drink taken at that time is a blow at Wisconsin's ideals; leave it at home.

Whoever secured the addition of that postscript to the letter is a credit to both the University and the State.

PRESENTATION of a United States flag to Dean Prior Church, South Devon, England, by Mr. D. H. Fanning of Worcester, Mass., constitutes a delicate piece of real international courtesy. It appears that as a descendant of Henerie Burt and Eulalia Marsh, who were married in Dean Prior Church on Dec. 28, 1618, shortly before they left for America, he felt that this was a fitting token of regard to the mother country.

New post office regulations in the United States provide for the transmission of live alligators "up to twenty inches in length" by mail, these beasts being included in the category of "harmless live animals." Just the same, it is probable that any postman having one to deliver would be mighty glad when he had dropped it at its destination.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS records the fact that arms left in Siberia by the Tzechs were sold by Japanese officers to the Chinese, and comments that this illustrates how very international the world has become. America does not seem to think so in relation to Europe, however.